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Germans Break Into Maginot Line

But Fall Back On Series Of Strong Points Along Northern Flank Of Ardennes Salient

BERLIN, January 8.

Todays German "Communique" said, on the north and southwest flank of Westfront Salient, the Germans held their own in hard fighting against the first United States army reinforced by British divisions, south of Wissembourg Germans have broken into the maginot line.

GERMANS PULLING ARMOUR OUT OF ARDENNES

From Reuter's special Correspondent at Field Marshal Montgomery's Headquarters: There is evidence that the Germans may be pulling some armour out of the Ardennes Salient, said Field-Marshal Montgomery's spokesman. "For the last ten days they seem to have been trying to pull back armour so that they can either stand in the neck to see what happens or send it to the threatened sector. All these moves appear to be idefensive.

On the First Army sector, the Germans have fallen back on a series of strong points rather than a connected line along the northern flank of the salient", said the spokesman.

ALLIED TIME TABLE UPSET

LONDON, Monday: From Reuter's Military Correspondent: One gets the impression that on the Western front there are now two opposing armies in search of a plan. Sunday morning, SHAEF correspondents said that the entire Allied time-table had been upset by Rundstedt's offensive. On Sunday evening Field Marshal Montgomery said that Field Marshal Rundstedt could no longer attain his original and major objectives.

So what next? Rundstedt's big gamble did not come off but he did succeed in his moral offensive. He has undoubtedly raised both German fighting spirit and home morale. This moral success is of tremendous importance to the Nazi leaders. They will insist that it be mantained even at considerable cost.

This gives some clues to Field Marshal Rundstedt's next move. He will not return to the defensive; at one point or another he will continue to attack. It will depend on how much Rundstedt can scrape together whether he will try his hand in Alsace or Holland. If he cannot get a substantial force out he will probably concentrate on the south. But from all the activity on the Maas it appears that he has not given up the hope of either attacking three or compelling a British withdrawal to shorter lines.

PATROL CLASHES

SHAEF: PARIS: Gen. Eisenhower's communique" to-day said: "Along the Maas river there have been some short patrol clashes. East of Geertruidenberg, an enemy outpost on the south bank of the river was attacked by Allied forces and after spirited fighting, mopping up is in progress.

On the northern flank of the Ardennes salient, our attack has been continued with advances in both sectors against stubborn enemy resistance. South of Lierneux, we gained two miles. Farther west we captured La Falaise and Fraiture and cut the Saint Vith-Laroche highway in three places.

VILLAGE OF BURE EVACUATED

South-east of Marche, our units gained 2,000 yards. Under heavy enemy pressure the village of Bure was evacuated. North-west of Bastogne, our forces cleared the enemy from Flamierge, 1-1/2 miles northwest of Mande. South-east of Bastogne, we made limited gains in the area one to two miles east of Harlange.

In the Wiltz area, a small counter-attack moving from the vicinity of Nocher towards Dahl was repulsed by our artillery. In the salient south of Bitche, we continued mopping up enemy groups and made small local gains. German troops surrounded in Wingen attempted to escape. Many were captured.

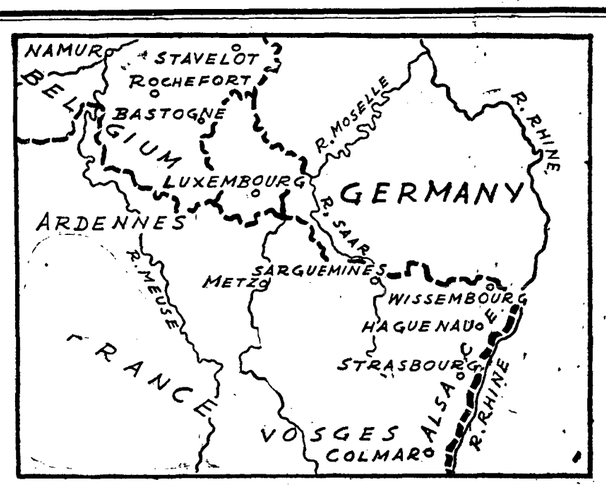
South of Wissembourg an enemy infantry supported by tanks made four attacks in which some ground was lost by our forward elements. In one attack, three of nine tanks were knocked out. On the west bank of the Rhine an attack against Rohrweiler by enemy units that had crossed the river was repulsed. Other hostile elements entered Drusenheim early after we had iflicted losses and destroyed three of five enemy tanks. Fighting continues at Gambsheim. Enemy transport near Gambsheim was attacked by a small number of bombers.

In Alsace plain, 20 miles south of Strasbourg an enemy force supported by tanks, which drove northwards along the Rhine-Rhone canal, forced our troops from Witternheim and Friesenheim. Fighting continued north of these towns. The weather again restricted air operations over the battle zone yesterday.

More than 1,000 heavy bombers escorted by 650 fighters attacked railway yards, bridges and communications in Western Germany from Hamm in the north to Rastatt in the south. Among targets attacked were railway yards at Hamm, Bellefelz, Baderborn, Cologne and Rostatt, and road and rail junctions east of the Ardennes salient. Heavy bombers in great strength attacked industrial and railway centres of Munich last night".

BRITISH GAINS

SHAEF, Paris (Monday): From Reuter's Special Correspondent: British troops have gained 2,000 yards on the east flank of Field-Marshal Rundstedt's Ardennes salient. Americans on the northflank have pushed to Marcourt 2-1/2 miles northwest of Laroche. On the south flank Gen. Patton has taken Flamierge, north-west of Bastogne.—Reuter.



Atlantic Charter Still Stands

"Moral Issue" Should Not Be Ignored By U. S. And U. K. Says Mrs. Pandit

HOT SPRINGS (Virginia), Jan. 7.

The conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations made the passionate plea that "Anglo-American relations do not replace the principles of equality that should unite the people of the world."

Mrs. Pandit made a "moving address asking that the ideas contained in the Atlantic Charter and the "four freedoms" should not be abandoned.

Mrs. Pandit emphasised that relations between the people of the world had now developed into "a moral issue" which should not be ignored by the United States or the United Kingdom.

Mrs. Pandit spoke in answer to a declaration by the British Delegate, Sir Andrew Macfadyen, who told the conference that despite the recent difficulties in International Relations the people of Britain had not yet given up the conviction that the Atlantic Charter still stands" as the declaration of intention of the United Nations' Governments to co-operate throughout the world for lasting peace.

Mrs. Pandit and Doctor H. N. Kunzru and Mr. Abdur Rahiman Siddique took up the issue with this point stating that so far as freedom of all people was concerned, India considered that the principles of the Atlantic Charter were now defunct.

The Indian Delegate Mr. Siddiqui said that he and a large part of Far Eastern experts favoured the plan whereby any occupations should be carried out not by England or the United States but by an international authority which "would take over control of the Philippines, Java, Siam, Indo-China and Korea".—Reuter.

ALLIES CLEAR 50 SQ. MILES OF NAZI-HELD AREA

Allied Mediterranean Hq. Jan 8: From Reuter's Correspondent: On the Eighth Army front in the last four days Canadian and British troops cleared fifty square miles of German country between Ravenna and Valli di Comacchio, an inland lagoon north of Ravenna.

To-day's Communique said: "Referring to yesterday's Naval Communique it is learned that the United States destroyer "Woolsay" and H. M.'s "Lookout" bombarded enemy positions near Massa, on January 6 The target area was well covered and a fire was started.

FIFTEENTH ARMY GROUP: Weather conditions continue to restrict activity to patrolling on the fronts of both Fifth and Eighth Armies.

Fighters and fighter-bombers yesterday attacked shipping on the coast of north-western Italy and flew a limited number of sorties against the Po Valley and Brenner rail and road communications.

ATHENS AND PIREAUS QUIET

To-day's Mediterranean Communique says: The situation in Athens and Pireaus is quiet

In the surrounding country British mobile columns are operating against detachments of ELAS forces withdrawing to the north. Elsewhere in Greece the situation is unchanged."—Reuter

RUSSIANS SAVE PARLIAMENT HOUSE & STOCK EXCHANGE IN BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, Jan. 8.

From Reuter's correspondent: The Red Army, exploiting its breakthrough north of the Danube is today advancing towards the next water barrier on the road to Vienna—the river Nitra within 50 miles of the Austrian frontier. Marshal Malinovsky caught the Germans on the wrong foot with their main forces deployed on the opposite bank of the Danube.

The all-important struggle on the approaches to Austria has become a see-saw with the Russians north of the Danube surging on towards Bratislava while the German tank army massed south of river to relieve Budapest renews its attacks within some 20 miles of the Hungarian capital.

The Red Army captured the high-domed Parliament buildings and the Stock Exchange, both in the centre of Budapest, in time to prevent the Germans from carrying out a major wrecking plan, according to reports which reached Moscow to-day. The Houses of Parliament stand on the east bank of the Danube in the heart of city and the Stock Exchange is only a few hundred yards away.

About one-third of Pest—the modern portion of Budapest on the eastern bank of the Danube—is now in Soviet hands, it was stated. German-held portions of Buda on the opposite bank are mainly in the area of the Royal Palace and the old citadel on Gellert Hill, where the S.S. Headquarters is also situated. Further west the Germans are striking to cut across the 20-mile belt of Soviet-held territory separating them from Budapest. They are nearer than any previous time to breaking through to the capital, how near that is will probably be recorded by historians as the margin between victory and defeat before the south-eastern borders of the Reich.—Reuter.

SOVIET UNIT ADVANCES TWO KILOMETRES

A late dispatch from the front today reported that one Soviet unit has advanced two kilometres inside the city in the past two days. More and more city blocks are passing into the hands of Soviet storm troops, while north-west of the town stubborn Russian resistance to the fiercest attacks the Germans can mount is steadily drawing away German armour.

Polish Americans Call Lublin Govt. As Russia's Creation

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.—"The Lublin Committee is a Russian Agency, created by Russia for Russia's sole benefit. By imposing this Government upon the people of Poland, Russia is denying the Poles, our Allies,—the right to shape their own future", says M. Rozmarek, President of the Polish American Congress in New York in a statement on the recognition by Russia of the Lublin Committee as the official Polish Government.

M. Rozmarek adds, that the Polish Government in London is the only legal Government, having the solid backing of underground Poland, the army, navy and air force as well as of six million Polish Americans.—A.P.

GERMANS RETAKE HUNGARIAN TOWN

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Today's German communique said:

In Hungary the town of Esztergom has been re-taken.

Reds Clamp Down On Jap Agents' Escape Plans

ISTANBUL, Jan. 7: Japanese secret agents, posing here as diplomats, will probably join their German counterparts in internment.

The Russians know which among the Japanese Embassy staff here are secret agents and will not grant them transit visas, without which they cannot get home. A dozen or so genuine diplomats will probably get Russians visas. They will be exchanged for Turkish diplomatic staff in Tokyo.

(SEE PAGE 5)

POONA RECORDS 39 DEGREES

POONA, Jan. 8: Poona experienced a very cold spell of weather during the last two or three days. The minimum temperature recorded on Sunday was 39 degrees, which was only four degrees higher than that registered during the cold wave in 1934 when the temperature fell to 35.

According to metereological observations this cold climatic condition is experienced by various parts of Bombay Province almost every ten years.—A. P.

Lt.-Col. Bhathena Dead

Lt. Col Sorabji Bhathena, retired I.M.S., died at the age of 68 of a paralytic attack on his birthday on Monday. Lt. Col. Bhathena served in East Africa and other theatres during the last war. He was a Staunch Zoroastrian and rendered service to the Parsi Anjumans in Bombay, Thana, Deolali, Belgaum, Ahmednagar Ajmere and other places. He leaves behind his wife, five sons and three daughters and a large circle of friends. His funeral takes place to-day (Tuesday) at 8-45 a.m. (N.S.T.) at Dungarwadi.

STOP PRESS

INDICATIONS OF GERMAN WITHDRAWAL

From Reuter's correspondent with American forces in Belgium, Monday: British troops report some indications of a local German withdrawal on their front.

GERMAN ARMOUR TURNED BACK

From Reuter's correspondent with the U.S. Army on the Rhine Front, (Monday): German armour which suddenly struck from the perimeter of their Colmar pocket between Strasbourg and Mulhouse on the west bank of the Rhine has driven north along the Rhine—Rhone canal towards Strasbourg. The advance was stopped by demolitions along the road and the Germans were turned back after they had reached points north of Herbtsheim, 15 miles from Strasbourg. Troops of the First French Army are counter-attacking but reports of the fighting are confused.—Reuter.

C.-IN-C. IN COCHIN.

COCHIN, Jan. 8: H. E. the C-in-C. Gen. Sir Claude Auchinlek arrived here by road from Trivandrum yesterday afternoon. His Excellency left Cochin this morning by air for Delhi. —A. P.

ALLIES CLOSING IN ON SHWEBO

Twenty Japanese Planes Attack Yeu: No Damage Reported

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.—Following is today's S.E.A.C. communique:

FOURTEENTH ARMY: Leading troops in the Shwebo area are now four miles north-east of the town. Other troops are nine miles north-west. Operations to capture Budalin (on the Yeu-Monywa-Mandalay railway, 35 rail miles south-west of Yeu) are progressing.

JAPS ATTACK YEU

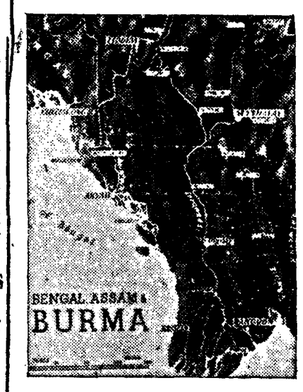
An air attack was made on Yeu by twenty Japanese aircraft. No damage is reported.

FIFTEENTH INDIAN CORPS: In the Kaladan Valley area the enemy is resisting stubbornly. A Japanese night attack on our positions east of the Thayettabin-Myohaung road, approximately fifteen miles south-east of Kyauktaw, was supported by artillery. The attack was repulsed but the enemy is still in the area. Elsewhere there was patrol activity.

NORTHERN COMBAT AREA: Chinese troops in the Tonkwa sector met determined resistance about nine miles south of Tonkwa.

Chinese units in the Namkham sector patrolled south of Loi Wing towards the Shweli river.

Bad weather greatly reduced the



scale of air operations in Burma during the last 48 hours.

UNCLEARED JAP POCKETS IN ARAKAN

From A.P.I. Correspondent:

Fourteenth Army troops approaching Shwebo are now only about 70 air miles from Mandalay.

Meanwhile in Arakan the Japanese are fighting hard in the Kaladan Valley where there are still several uncleared pockets behind the Allied forces advancing southwards.

DEEPEST ALLIED THRUST INTO CHINA

MYITTHA VALLEY, Jan. 7.—I have just reached the southernmost limit of the 14th Army's drive after the retreating Japanese into Central Burma, writes an Indian Army observer. The westernmost spearhead of the British advance led by Indian troops and irregular forces of the famous Lushai Brigade, is actually deeper into Burma than the central prongs thrusting towards Mandalay.

(SEE PAGE 6)

GAZDAR RESIGNS FROM SIND MINISTRY

KARACHI, Jan. 8.

Mr. M. H. Gazdar has resigned his office of Ministership. He sent in his resignation to the Premier Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, this morning.

The following is the text of the letter of resignation sent in by Mr. M. H. Gazdar to the Premier:—

Dear Sir Ghulam,

Your letter of 6th instant. As desired by Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, General Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, I am herewith tendering my resignation of office as a Minister in your Cabinet. As you have already released your letter to the press without waiting for a reply from me, I am also releasing a copy of this letter to the press.

It is officially announced that His Excellency the Governor has accepted Mr. M. H. Gazdar's resignation.

JINNAH'S TELEGRAM

Mr. Jinnah has released to the Press the telegrams that have passed between Mr. M. H. Gazdar, ex-Minister, of Sind, and himself.

Telegram from Mr. Gazdar to Mr. Jinnah, dated Karachi Jan 6.

"Premier called for my resignation by this evening without consulting Assembly Party or Cabinet. Respectfully seek your urgent advice—GAZDAR."

Telegram from Mr. Jinnah to Mr. Gazdar, dated Bombay Jan. 8:

"Your telegram. I have already issued Press statement. Can't interfere Premier's choice his Muslim colleagues.—JINNAH."

SYED ASKED HIM NOT TO QUIT

Prior to sending his letter of resignation to Sir Ghulam Hussain, Mr. M. H. Gazdar met Mr. G. M. Syed, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, at Hyderabad. It is reported that Mr. Syed advised Mr. Gazdar not to resign and to wait for the decision of the Muslim League Assembly Party on the issue.

Mr. Gazdar returned to Karachi last night when he received a telegram from Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, General Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, that Mr. Gazdar had no choice but to resign. Accordingly, Mr. Gazdar sent in his resignation to the Premier who immediately forwarded it to the Governor.

Sir Ghulam Hussain has taken over charge of Finance in addition to his other portfolios, pending the appointment of Mr. Gazdar's successor.

Telegram from Mr. Gazdar to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan: "Premier has called for my resignation without consulting Assembly Party or Parliamentary Board. Please advise."

Reply from the Nawabzada: "Your telegram. As I told on telephone constitutional position clear. If Premier demands resignation from individual Minister the Minister should furnish resignation.

SYED GROUPMAN MAY SUCCEED GAZDAR

It is understood in ministerial circles that the reshuffling of the Hidayatullah Cabinet may not result in any change of the present Hindu Ministers.

To fill the place of Mr. Gazdar, the Premier is to make his choice from the League Assembly Party and is inviting a member of the Syed Group to join his Ministry. If, however, the Premier is unable to find a suitable successor to Mr. Gazdar from amongst the Muslim League Party, he will refer the matter to the League High Command and with its permission open negotiations with the Muslim opposition in the Sind Assembly.

Khan Bahadur Mir Ghulam Ali Talpur, Home Minister, who was touring the Hur area, had to cut short his tour and return to Karachi on account of the ministerial development.

He said that the crisis having been tided over after the resignation of Mr. Gazdar, the Premier was proceeding according to his original plans.

The Home Minister left for Hyderabad in the afternoon to resume his tour.—A.P.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MARCH).

New York, Jan. 8.

Previous Closing	22.18
To-day's Opening	22.19
Difference	+01
To-day's Closing	22.23
Difference	+05

Allied Attempt To Land At San Fernando

TOKYO RADIO FORESHADOWS OTHER LANDINGS BESIDES LINGAYEN GULF IN PHILIPPINES

LONDON, January, 8: The Japanese News Agency today reported an Allied "landing at San Fernando in the Lingayen Gulf on Luzon Island, Philippines."

It said this had been fully expected by Japanese Philippine garrisons who had made thorough preparations for it.

REPORT OF ALLIED ARMADA

Tokyo radio had earlier reported that an Allied force of about 80 landing craft had penetrated into Lingayen Gulf on Saturday, under protecting fire of naval escort consisting mainly of aircraft-carriers.

Reuter adds that Lingayen Gulf is about 100 air miles north-west of Manila. Yesterday Japanese reports said that Allied warships were bombarding the coast in the region of Lingayen. Admiral Nimitz announced last night that a fast carrier force struck at Luzon on Friday, destroying 27 Japanese planes.

Another Tokyo roadio broadcast said: "The Commander-in-Chief of Japanese troops on Luzon said to-day that it is possible the enemy will attempt to land at other points besides Lingayen Gulf".

Allies Capture Paluan

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Leyte, Jan. 8:—To-day's South-east Pacific Communique stated:

MINDORO: Our ground forces captured Paluan on the north-west point, destroying enemy supply and land communications facilities. Four enemy planes attacking our shipping were shot down by night fighters and anti-aircraft defences.

LUZON: Following night harassing attacks, strong formations of heavy bombers struck Clark, Nichols and Nellson aerodromes, cratering runways and destroying 18 planes."

The Communique also reported that 697 Japanese were killed in mopping up operations on Leyte island during the last few days. Additional 558 Japanese were killed and 86 captured in mopping up on Morotai and Dutch New Guinea.

New heavy and medium bomber raids were reported on Rabaul aerodrome.

MUNICH POUNDED TWICE AT NIGHT

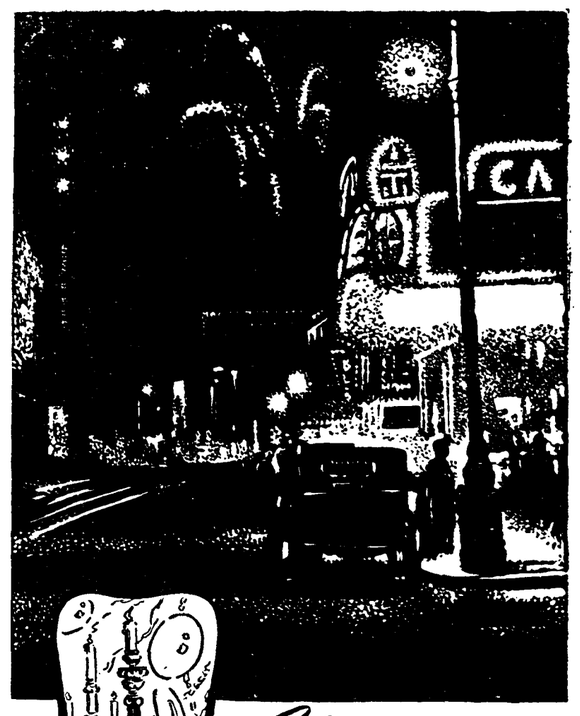
LONDON, Jan. 8: Last night the R.A.F. Bomber Command despatched well over 800 aircraft when two heavy attacks with an interval of two hours between them were made against Munich, said the Air Ministry Communique to-day. Attacks were also made on Hanover, Nuremberg and Hanau. Fifteen Allied aircraft are missing.

BLINDING SNOWSTORMS

R. A. F. Spitfires flew through blinding snowstorms in Netherlands to-day to maintain attacks upon "V-II" sites. The weather was so severe that they returned with guns and air-frames encrusted with solid ice. They attacked a site on the outskirts of a Dutch town and later blew a rocket transport lorry off the road.

MADRAS GOVERNOR IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA Jan. 8: H. E. Sir Arthur Hope, Governor of Madras, has arrived in Calcutta and is staying at Government House.—A.P.



New year
AGAIN

Perhaps from the very dawn of civilisation people observe the first day of the New Year. Nearly all Peoples of all countries observe New Year's Day but the date varies widely. If we could travel round the globe with Alauddin's magic lamp in hand and peep at the new year celebrations in the various countries what a wonderful variety of customs we should find! The pomp and grandeur with which the new year is celebrated gives an idea that people are celebrating all their holiday for the year atonce. Schools, colleges and offices are closed. Streets, shops and houses are decorated with flowers, toys and baloons. People make merry with feasts and fire works and general exchange of gifts and good wishes. The young folks meet in a party sitting round the candle—the soft and soothing candle light fills their young hearts with a new hope—hope for a better and prosperous year. On such an occassion the golden liquor of Valley View the luxury drink of the day keeps the party merry and gay.

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"Let Gandhi Formula Remain Open For Settlement"

Rajaji's Reply To Sapru Questionnaire: "Some Kind Of Democratic Govt. Must Function In Provinces And At Centre"

MADRAS, January 8.

It is learnt that Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar has sent a brief memorandum to the Sapru Committee in response to their invitation for his opinion.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar is reported to have expressed the view that in view of the present war situation and the Muslim League President's attitude as disclosed in the Gandhi-Jinnah talks there is no hope for any solution of the deadlock unless the present regime is replaced and the 1935 Constitution is restored in all the provinces where it has been suspended.

He appears to hold the view that the Muslim League President can be induced to come to reasonable terms only if, in the absence of and agreed settlement, Federation under 1935 Constitution will come into operation. Some kind of Democratic Government must be functioning in the provinces and at the Centre which is to be replaced by an agreed constitution. It is Mr Rajagopalachariar's view that then only would there be an inducement impelling the dissident elements to agree.

On the communal issue he is of the opinion that the offer made in September last and the conditions for partition stated then with regard to population boundaries, plebiscite and treaty arrangement should remain open for a settlement on that basis to be reached at any time.

QUESTIONNAIRE ADDITIONS

The following is the concluding portion of the Sapru Committee questionnaire. The earlier part was published yesterday.

Two pamphlets so far issued on behalf of the Committee, one on "fundamental rights", bringing together the declarations of fundamental rights contained in the constitutions of many countries in the world; the other "Government-Congress-League declarations", containing a note on the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935 regarding the minorities together with the tables giving the allocation of seats in the Central and Provincial Legislature, the communal award, Poona Pact, the August Declaration, the Cripps' Proposals, the C. R. and Mahatma Gandhi Proposals and the relevant resolutions of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League from 1937 to 1944 —are also being enclosed to these persons along with the questionnaire with a view to "assisting them in preparing their memoranda".—A. P.

DOCK EXPLOSION AND MERCHANTS

Delay In Securing Compensation For Loss

A merchant writing about the hardships facing the merchants in respect of the claims for compensation for losses arising out of the explosions and fires of April last in Bombay says:—

"The Explosions and fire took place in the Bombay docks on 14th April, 1944. The Compensation Ordinance was brought into force on 13-7-1944. Claims for compensation were generally submitted from the middle of August 1944 before the Claims Committee. This Committee, after passing them within a fortnight, forwarded such of them to the Special War Risk Officer, Bombay, which required investigation as to whether the necessary War Risk Insurance was taken by the parties concerned. Thus about the beginning of September 1944, the claims commenced going into the hands of the Special War Risk Officer, and about the end of October 1944, he had before him almost all the claims numbering about 500 in all for the value roughly of Rs. 5 to 7 crores. It is reported that upto the present time, only about 50 claims or so are passed whereas the rest are still pending certain enquiries by the War Risk Department. It will be seen from the above that the delay takes place in the War Risk Department and the reason for the same is the demand for the production of the following evidence:—

(1) Statement of accounts from the constituents. (2) Certified copies of the weekly and monthly returns of the declarations of the stocks from the Civil Supplies Department for different periods. (3) Certified copies of the income-tax returns from 1940 to 1943. (4) Particulars of fire policies from November 1940. (5) Certified copies of the balance sheets. (6) Details of the arrivals of goods from the carting agents.

The nature of the information demanded by the War Risk Department is such that it is difficult to be obtained by merchants who have got their records destroyed fully and it involves great inconvenience and hardship with the consequent harassment and delay. The result is that the chief object of the Compensation Scheme which is to give early relief to the affected people, is frustrated, and the position, particularly of the middle class merchants, becomes more serious and critical.

Now it is well-known that the Mandvi locality is the chief and important centre of many trades such as grains, oilseeds, rice, spices, sugar, tea, hessian, colour, chemicals, etc. As said above, about 500 claims worth about Rs. 5 to 7 crores are submitted and even though it is more than eight months since the catastrophe took place, resulting in destroying everything and rendering most of the merchants and residents homeless and penniless, nearly 90 per cent. of the claims still remain undisposed of.

In this connection, the Grain Merchants' Association, along with about 18 other commercial organisations affected by the fire and explosions, interviewed Mr. S. A. Lal and Mr N. Sunderasan on 27-10-1944 in Bombay and submitted a representation to them containing main grievences and the suggestions to remedy the same. Thereafter, a deputation on behalf of the above mercantile bodies proceeded to New Delhi and waited upon the Commerce Member on 20-11-44 and also approached the Supply Member, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, and placed before them the chief difficulties of the merchants and requested them that the Government should view the whole matter broad-mindedly and leniently in view of the magnitude of the calamity which was unprecedented in the annals of the city and which dealt a very serious and deadly blow to the merchants and resident in the Mandvi locality. The deputationists further requested them to expedite the matter. Both of them heard the deputation very patiently and sympathetically. The Commerce Member also assured the deputation that the Government was not going to be very strict and that instructions to that effect and also to expedite settlement of claims were issued to the authorities concerned. After this, seeing that the progress of the War Risk Department in Bombay was very slow and that the department required the merchants to produce evidence of various types difficult to be procured, the President of the Grain Merchants' Association and others interviewed the Special Officer, War Risks Department, Bombay, in the first week of December 1944 and requested him to dispense with unnecessary details and particulars and to expedite the matter with a view that the much needed relief may soon reach the parties concerned. But referred to above, it is here that the delay takes place on account of the various reasons given above.

The remedy is to adopt more satisfactory procedure which can result in payments being made as early as possible. If however, the department finds that defaults have been committed and some penalty is required to be imposed on the defaulters, Government should keep some amount, considered to be reasonable for the default and the penalty, as a deposit till the final disposal, and in the meantime, should make payment of the balance against the claims. Until this is done, there is no hope for the merchants for the early revival of their lost trade and they will have to suffer considerably and unnecessarily. Government should therefore take immediate and necessary action as suggested above and issue instructions to the department concerned without any delay."

Gandhiji, who is still feeling weak after the recent illness, is seen here going out for an evening walk at Sevagram, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Kanu Gandhi.

HOW TO DEVELOP FILM INDUSTRY

Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy's Suggestions

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

In the course of his speech at the twelfth annual general meeting of the Motion Picture Society of India, Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, President of the Society, announced that a panel would be shortly appointed by the Government of India to investigate ways and means of developing the film industry and appealed to everyone who had the best interests of the industry at heart to frame agreed proposals for the whole of the country. He added that the Motion Picture Society of India should be raised to the status of a Federation of Indian Screen Organisations, if for no other reason at least for getting through post-war aspirations.

Sir Rahimtoola said that the rise in the income of the industry in 1942 and 1943 did not prompt a rise in the quality of our pictures as a whole. The industry had let a wonderful opportunity slip through its fingers. He realised that there were certain wartime reasons that militated against improvement, but they could not warrant a deterioration; at least the standard of 1936-37 should have been maintained.

Sir Rahimtoola emphasised that the present-day 'social' pictures were not even tolerably correct in the representation of Indian life. To get a picture reasonably true to life, one must base it on the literature of the country. Even the daily newspapers contained sufficient factual drama waiting to be harnessed for the films. The only snag was that one must take the trouble to study all this material, as the producers in America did. The assistance of libraries and of publishers in gauging and appraising the popularity of stories and authors was invaluable. Mr. J. Arthur Rank, whose projected activities in this country have lately exercised your minds, had realised that, if he was to hold what he thinks his own in world markets, the literary value of his films must be rich, that was why he had set up an independent story and screen-play organisation through which he had offered outstanding story material for British films. He hoped they would do something on those lines.

Continuing he said: "My second suggestion is that the artistes must stop the exploitation of the producers by acting in several films at a time and giving no adequate return for the small fortunes they earn. The artists can insist that within 2 to 3 weeks of their reporting to the studio, the shooting of the picture must be completed. To my mind there is no reason why such a condition cannot be fulfilled, if the entire pre-production work is completed before the artistes report to the studio. Thereby the cost of pictures will be brought down and the artistes will find enough time to act in all the pictures they want to and earn the fortunes they feel they would otherwise miss. In addition, the producers must adopt the American method of employing stand-ins for the leading artistes. shoot the picture with the stand-ins except for the intimate and close shots and close-ups and dispose of the stars' work in a few days. Today the leading artistes have no competition but the moment they find that the producers are determined to

MRS. NAIDU TO VISIT MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

It is learnt that the Provisional Committee appointed at the Ariyalur Provincial Congressmen's Conference will meet in Madras on January 31 to take concerted measures for carrying out the constructive programme.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who is expected to arrive in Madras on January 20 is likely to attend the meeting of the Committee and address it —United Press.

groom new stars through the standins, the stars will come down to earth as they have always done even in America. Perhaps you might even patronise the stage for the dual purpose of trying out your starlings and stories. I want you to realise that the grooming of the new stars is an essential form of the industry's activity, because the stars of today will not last you for all time.

"And my last suggestion is for you to take up production of the short films required under D.I.R. 44-A. Apart from their educational value, they are the means by which you can find by practice the stars and directors of to-morrow and even the screen-play-wrights of whom the paucity in our industry has long been patent. The compulsion of the Rule is, from the point of view of your pictures of the morrow, a blessing in disguise, in that the experiments in discovering new stars, directors and screen-playwrights that you may conduct now, would not cost you anything today but would cost you no less than 2 per cent of the all-India business if you try to make them tomorrow, when after the war, the Rule is withdrawn. To me it is a matter of deep regret that the producers did not recognise this aspect of the Rule though 15 months have gone by since its enforcement. It is not yet too late and I earnestly appeal to you to produce the 60 short films the Government requires per year as your resolution for the New Year."

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, is expected to visit Bangalore by the end of this month and will proceed to Madras after addressing a public meeting there. Dr. B. S. Moonje, and Dr. P. V. Naidu of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha are also expected to Mysore for one week from January 10.

India's Status Is No Domestic Issue Of Britain

Demand Of Unconditional Surrender From Leaders Of National Movement Is Not Fair, Says G. L. Mehta

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Mr. G. L. Mehta, Vice-Chairman of the Indian Delegation to the International Business Conference held recently at Rye, stated in an interview before his departure from U.S.A. that it was essential from American public opinion to appreciate the political background of India's economic situation and problems.

"We are convinced" said Mr. Mehta, "that there can be no ultimate economic salvation for India without political freedom, just as political self-Government would be a shadow without the substance of economic independence. In Wendel Willkie's words, we shall refuse any longer to be Eastern slaves for Western profits. Indeed, if trade relations of the U.S.A. and other countries with India are to grow and develop, and if India is to participate adequately in the promotion of international commerce, it is indispensable that there should be domestic harmony and political equilibrium in India. Social discontent and political friction are detrimental to economic progress.

A solution of the present political deadlock which is creating a widespread feeling of frustration, resentment and despair in India is, therefore, absolutely essential even on purely economic grounds".

NOT DOMESTIC ISSUE OF BRITAIN.

"The issue of India's status in the comity of nations", emphasised Mr. Mehta, "is not merely a domestic issue of the British Empire. It is above all a moral issue that goes to the very foundations of a new world order and is an acid test of the principles for which the United Nations claim to fight this war. If the peace is not to be lost even before the war is won, if the scramble for spoils of war and manoeuvres for balance of power are not to make the war a tragic and wasted adventure, it is imperative that the ideals of the Atlantic Charter are truly implemented in respect of an important member of the United Nations, when territories to the west of the Suez are said to be liberated, countries in the East should not be merely reconquered. Freedom, like peace, is indivisible.

India is a base of operations; she is a major front of the war against Japan; it is but fair that she is treated as an ally, a self-reliant and self-respecting member of the United Nations, and the policy of "unconditional surrender" evolved at Casablanca for enemy countries is not applied to India's national movement".—United Press.

THIS IS NOT A PROSPECTUS BUT ONLY AN ANNOUNCEMENT,

Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to the issue under Defence of India Rules 94-A. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any scheme or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to this:—

INDO ENAMEL WORKS, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.... Rs. 5,00,000

ISSUED CAPITAL..... Rs. 5,00,000

divided into 5,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100|- each payable as follows:—

Rs. 25|- with application, Rs. 25|- on allotment and the balance as and when called.

Out of the above issue, the Managing Agents, Directors and their friends have already taken up 2610 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 2,61,000. The remaining 2390 shares of Rs. 100|- each of the nominal value of Rs. 2,39,000 are offered to the public for subscription.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. H. R. MONGA ESQ., Managing Director the Rex Industries Ltd., and Proprietor Monga Automobiles, The Mall, Lahore. (Chairman).
2. MIAN SAID AHMED, M.A., Managing Director, The International Manufacturing Company, Limited, Shahdara, Lahore and Cochin.
3. Mr. HARIKISHAN KHANNA, Managing Agent, Parkash Textile Mills Ltd., Director: Amritsar Cotton Wadding Mills Ltd., Managing Partner: Preservation Syndicate. Managing Partner: Punjab Electric.
4. MIAN IHSAN ELAHI, B.A. Director The International Mfg. Co. Ltd., Shahdara, Lahore and Cochin. Mg. Director.
5. L. RAJ LAL, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Commercial Bldgs. Lahore.

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Messrs. K. C. MALHOTRA & Co., Nisbet Road., Lahore

LEGAL ADVISER:—L. Davarka Das Kapur, B.A., LL.B., Sitla Mandir, Lahore.

BANKERS:—The United Commercial Bank Ltd., Lahore.
First National Bank Ltd., Lahore.

BROKERS.

MESSRS. J. S. SAHNI & CO., } Member Pb. Stock Exchange Limited, Commercial Buildings., The Mall, Lahore.
Messrs. PIYARA LALL & CO., }

REGISTERED OFFICE:—6, Sir Ganga Ram Buildings, The Mall, Lahore.

FACTORY:—SHAHDARA Bagh, Lahore.

OBJECTS.

The objects for which the Company is formed are set forth in the memorandum of Associations of the Company and are in particular to carry on the manufacture of Enamel Ware of all description, pottery ware, ceramic ware, glass ware and earthen ware etc. The factory set up by the Company is one of the very few factories manufacturing modern household utility articles on a large scale with modern methods.

SCOPE

Enamel wares such as household utility articles like Plates, Jugs, Mugs, Trays, Saucers, Cups, Basins, Teapots etc. are regarded as a necessity of an average modern Indian Home. Before war, owing to deficiency at home India had looked for its huge requirements in Enamel wares to Foreign Manufacturers who in their turn found their country a most lucrative market for their goods. There is thus an immense scope for the development of this industry on Scientific and up-to-date basis to meet the increased demand within the country with the modern machinery and a fully equipped factory at Shahdara manned with Technical experts and skilled workers, we expect to maintain the high standard of goods at competitive rates. Large military contracts are anticipated in the near future.

FACTORY CAPACITY

The present capacity of the factory which began working since September last is about 1,000 units per day, but the same will be increased to 2,000 units per day under the expansion plan of the Directors. It is a matter of great satisfaction that our products have received country-wide appreciation. The finished goods are supplied in local market as well as outside.

DIVIDEND

The Company expects to pay dividend of 9 p. c. to its old shareholders for the year ending 31st December, 1944 and hope to maintain the same for the years to come.

POST-WAR PROSPECTS

1. The raw material required for the manufacture of Enamel wares which is available in the country will be comparatively cheaper after the war and thus the Company shall be able to stand the foreign competition which will be absent for a sufficiently long time even after the war.
2. There will be a big market for exports to other countries which are still unable to produce their own requirements.
3. It is very unlikely that the present E.P.T., and other heavy taxes will continue after the war is over.
4. The Board consists of very influential well and experienced businessmen of Province. Thus the investment in these shares is beneficial both from the point of view of immediate return and capital appreciation in the long run.

MANAGEMENT

Messrs. Said & Co., are appointed as the Managing Agents for the Company for a period of 20 years.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES

Application for shares should be made on the form obtainable from the United Commercial Bank Ltd., Lahore or M|s. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., or on a form similar to the ordinary form and be forwarded to the Registered Office of the Company direct or through any of the offices of M|s Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., or United Commercial Bank Limited, Lahore together with a remittance of Rs. 25|- per share.

Where no allotment is made, the share application money will be returned in full and when the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the deposit amount paid with application will be appropriated towards the amount payable on allotment and any balance will be returned to the applicant.

Copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and application form for shares be obtained from the Brokers or registered office of the Company.

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES

Allotment will only be made in a lot of five shares or multiple of five shares.

BROKERAGE

Recognised brokers will be paid commission at the rate of 1% on shares applied through them or on application bearing their stamp and allotted by the Company.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

REGAL Phone 35017
AT 4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
TODAY:
BUD ABBOTT,
LOU COSTELLO
IN
"In Society"

TOMORROW:
ALI BABA & the
FORTY THIEVES

FROM FRIDAY:
"GREENWICH VILLAGE"
(in Technicolor)
CARMEN MIRANDA—DON AMECHE—VIVIAN BLAINE
("Cherry Blonde")

SURPASSING
All others,
SAIGAL
Sings to thrill you!

NEW THEATRES'
Newest
Sensation!
MY SISTER
Direction:— HEMCHUNDER
Music:— P. MULLICK
Sumitra Akhtar Jehan,
Nawab and Chandravati
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m. Sat., Sun. 1 p. m.
Advance Booking— 10 a. m. to 12
3 p. m. to 6 p. m.
CENTRAL
(A Calcutta F. Exchange Release)

3RD WEEK
N. R. DESAI Production's Social
GAALI
Nirmala, Karan Divan Manjula
Story & Direction: CHAWDHARI
LAMINGTON
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Sat. Sun. Holidays 1-45 p.m.
Advance Booking: 10 to 12 & 4-30 to 6 P.M.
A SUPREME RELEASE

RANJIT'S
VISH-KANYA
SADHONA BOSE, SURENDRA
PRITVIRAJ AND KAMLA
Director: KIDAR SHARMA
AJIT Release
Royal Opera House
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m.
Advance Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30

A VICTIM OF VILLAINOUS DEEDS!
SUSHILA RANI
IN
DRAUPADI
12th Week
AT
IMPERIAL
Daily 4, 7, 10 P.M.
Matinee 1-30 On Sundays

Never so gay...So mischievous...!
RAMOLA
IN
JAYANT DESAI'S Joy Hit of the Year
LALKAR
With ISHWARLAL
MUBARAK, MAYA BANNERJI
Daily: 4, 7, 10; Sat., Sun. 1 P. M.
5TH WEEK of CROWDS
NEW WEST END

LEAD SHEETS
OF
various gauzes & sizes
KAMANI METALS AND ALLOYS, LTD.
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NAVSARI CHAMBERS
Outram Road, Fort,
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CARAVAN
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THE REASON it's air-conditioned which means extra flavour ... extra strength ... extra freshness. Caravans are the outstanding favourite of modern India. It's just about the most welcome Cigarette that all can possibly smoke and offer particularly these days.
Better convince yourself ... better buy CARAVANS!

2½ ANNAS FOR TEN

RISING HIGH IN THE SKY!
4TH WEEK!
CHAND
PRABHAT'S DELIGHTFUL MUSICOMEDY
KRISHNA
DUBASH THEATRE
Daily: 4, 7 & 10
Sat., Sun., Holidays
Matinees at 1-0
Plans open: 10 to 12 & 3 to 6

JWAR BHATA
Produced & Directed by
Amiya Chakrabarty
Starring:
MRIDULA, SHAMIM, AGHA JAN, DILEEP KUMAR AND MUMTAZ ALI
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
6th WEEK
MAJESTIC
Advance Booking 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon; 3-30 to 6-30 p.m.

CITY AND SUBURBS.

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 10, 2001.
Muslim: Moharrum 23 1363.
Parsi: Amardad 8, 1314.
Sunrise: 8-14 a.m. Sunset: 7-18 p.m.
Highide: 7-46 22-20.
Lowtide: 2-24 15-10.

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: Meeting to-day (Tuesday), at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).

SILVER FISH: Mr. Adi K. Sett will speak on "Poems in English written by Indian Poets" at the "Silver Fish" (above New Book Co.), Hornby Road, at 6-15 p.m., on Wednesday, Jan. 10.

DASTUR BODE'S LECTURE: To-day (Tuesday) Dar Mah Jashan at Petit Parsi Atashkaden, New Marine Lines, at 5-30 p.m., Jashan and 6-30 p.m. Dastur Bode's lecture on "A Way Out of Spiritual Stagnation of the Parsi Community."

PUBLIC STUDY CLASS: Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge T. S., Mr. R. K. Bhatt will conduct a Study Class in "Upanishads" at the Besant Hall of the Lodge at French Bridge, Chowpatty to-day (Tuesday), at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.).

G. G. KHARE'S CANDIDATURE.
Mr. G. G. Khare, honorary Professor of French, Fergusson College, Poona since 1930 and Honorary Secretary of the Poona S. P. C. A. for the last three years, is standing as one of the candidates at the next University elections (June 1945) from the Registered Graduates Constituency.

French Objects Of Art

With a view to participating in the International Cultural Exhibition organised by the Rotary Club of Bombay, the Consul for France appeals to Frenchmen and other residents of Bombay who possess specimens of French Art (pewter, glass or silver) specially period pieces, to consider loaning them to the French Section where they will be displayed in a special glass case.

Christian Association Formed

A number of Christians in Bombay at a meeting held yesterday under the presidentship of the Rev. F. Cyril Whitworth, formed an association with a view to bringing together Christians of all denomination to work for the betterment of the community. A committee was constituted to frame the constitution of the Christian Association.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

TUESDAY, Jan. 9.
BOMBAY—1
244 m (1,231 kc/s) 8-0 a m News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Wazir Bai 8-45 Bhairavi (Jalatarang) 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 Manhar Barve 9-45 Songs (H) 12-30 p m Bhavgeet 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Film Songs 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 School Broadcast 5-0 S R Naik 5-15 A I R Trio 5-25 S V Deshpande 5-45 Topical Talk 5-55 Locals 6-0 Children's Half-Hour 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 News Commentary 6-50 Music From Film 7-0 Uddhottar Rachana 7-15 S R Naik 7-30 S V Deshpande 7-50 Wazir Bai 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 Sitar 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B B C News 9-45 New World and Common Man (E) 10-5 Branco Bratish: 10-20 Interlude 10-25 Victorine Mich De Souza: Soprano 10-35 Interlude 10-45 Vere Da Silva (Violin).

HANDICRAFTS EXHIBITION AT KHAR

Khar Mahila Samaj And Mahila Udyog Mandir's Successful Venture

(From Our Suburban Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Jan. 8.

Under the auspices of the above-named Association an exhibition of handicrafts, embroidery works knitting works, home made toys and sweets, was opened at Putlibai Hall, Khar, on Sunday morning by Syt. Mukundrao Dadaji Dhackji Rane.

Opening the first exhibition organized by the Khar Mahila Udyog Mandir—the association which has been conducting classes in handicrafts industries for the last twelve years; Syt. Mukundrao Rane expressed delight at the varieties placed in the exhibition and stressed the need of having Industrial Homes in the Suburbs.

The exhibition is open to the public till 10th January—daily from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m.

ALL BOMBAY & SUBURBAN BALKAN-JI-BARI

General Rally At Khar

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Jan. 8.

The first general rally for the year 1945 of all Bombay and Suburban Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls took place at Laxminagar Hall on Sunday morning, at 9 a.m.

After the flag salutation ceremony by the President shri B. G. Kher; the programme consisted of children's songs, stories and questions and answers by the children. The programme terminated with light refreshments.

A whole day picnic and Conference of all the workers of Bombay and Suburban Balkan-ji-Bari Branches will take place next Sunday, 14-1-45.

"END PROFESSIONALISM IN TRADE UNIONS"

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

"I am extremely happy over Mr. S. K. Patil's view that trade unions should be conducted by workers themselves" observes Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, ex-President, All-India Trade Union Congress, in a press statement. "I have been all along fighting for the removal of professional people occupying key positions in the trade unions. These people have dominated various trade unions in diverse industries, thus profiteering themselves at the cost of the workers. Amongst the existing textile workers' unions in Bombay, including the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), Mill Mazdur Union of the Royalists, 'The Rashtriya Girni Kamgar Union of the Gandhi Sewa Sangh and the new born Bombay Mill Mazdur Sangh, professional people are holding the most important key position and these people are supposed to represent Bombay's textile labour. This practice is prevalent all over India.

"Mr. Patil believes in class consciousness as a necessary result of trade union activities but disbelieves in class struggles which later develop into class hatred. I regret Mr. Patil has misapprehended the two words. If trade union activities are to be controlled by social workers from labour ranks I doubt the possibility of class hatred being effectively erased.

"Nevertheless, I strongly support Mr. Patil's bold attempt to help the workers to organize their trade unions looked after by workers themselves."

SAVE FOR VICTORY AND PEACE

Bombay Governor's Appeal

Broadcasting on Monday, on the 'National Savings Fortnight' from AIR Bombay, Sir John Colville, Governor of Bombay said:—

"I wish to speak to you about the National Savings Fortnight. We in Bombay are starting ours on January 8. Every Province and every State in India has had, or is having, a similar Fortnight. Saving must be a habit, not a sudden enthusiasm. But we all need stimulus to correct our habits from time to time, and I ask those of you who can to make the habit of saving more one of your New Year resolutions. Saving is not always an attractive virtue, but in war time it definitely is. For most of us, it means hard work and self-denial to save; and if we have saved, again we have to exercise self-restraint and wisdom in investing our savings well. But all these virtues are well within our compass. The Small Savings drive in Great Britain has produced astonishing results, and has not only rendered great help to the war effort, but will be of immense value to those who have saved—and they are the great majority of the nation. In India I know that there are very many people for whom saving is not a possibility—poverty is indeed the greatest problem which we have to tackle after the war, and the aim of all our planning for post-war reconstruction is to fight it; but that is all the more reason why those who can do so should save, for by doing so they are helping directly to keep down prices, and thus shielding those in less fortunate circumstances from the crushing effect of a rising cost of living. When there is much money flowing in our larger towns and a limited amount of things to spend it on profitably, there is no reason why the virtue of saving should not spread widely throughout the Province and produce a much wider body of investors than we have had in the past.

It is particularly to the man of moderate means that I am addressing myself. I am quite sure that the furtherance of the small savings campaign will not only help towards winning the war but will have a great steadying and stabilising influence in the years to come.

We have set ourselves no target for our subscriptions in this fortnight, since we are aiming not at quick tangible results, but rather at a habit or attitude. I want you to see where your advantage lies, and to realise that there is no better way of using any money you have to spare than by investing it in the Government of India loans or the Government of India National Savings Certificates. Let us all save as much as we can and let us look forward to spending our savings later on when we can get much better value for our money. In doing so we are helping to bring victory and peace, and at the same time doing good business for ourselves.

Raisman Inaugurates A.-I. National Savings Fortnight

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7.—Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member, inaugurated the "All-India National Savings Fortnight" in a broadcast speech tonight:

He said: "By saving and lending to the Government you help to shorten the war and to bring nearer the day of victory; you help to maintain the economic health of the country and to prevent prices from rising to heights which cause widespread distress; you promote your own highest advantage. By acquiring the habit of saving and of investment, you not only begin to plan your own future but you help to lay the foundation of the planned India of tomorrow."

The Finance Member referred to the various investments devised to suit the needs of every class and mentioned the Twelve Year National Savings Certificates.

The scheme provided for the employment of authorised Agents. The scheme also provided for the establishment of Savings Bureaux in all important towns.

Authorised Agents receive commission on their sales, but it is of course open to any Agent to work in an honorary capacity.

The target for small savings has been fixed at an average of three and a half annas per month per head.

Whatever may await India in the future, there can be no doubt that the existence of large numbers of small savers, who have attempted to plan their own prosperity and provide both for their own future and that of their country, will be an element of tremendous strength. This has been proved elsewhere and it cannot but be true in India."—A.P.

Importance Of Investing In Savings Certificates

"Investment in National Savings Certificates giving an interest of 4 1/6 per cent is as safe, sound and profitable as any other investment including even investment in shares." This was prominently brought out by various speakers at a public meeting held under the auspices of the National War Front at the Sunderabai Hall on Monday evening to inaugurate the National Savings Fortnight.

Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanji in the course of his brief inaugural address explained that a lot of hard-earned money was thrown away in buying goods at the present inflated prices. He therefore recommended a cut on unnecessary expenditure until conditions returned to normal. He further recommended the purchase of National Savings Certificates issued by the Government of India because he considered it to be the best and safest gilt-edged security.

Messrs. Fazal Rahimtulla, M. V. Donde and B. N. Karanjia also stressed the soundness of investment of the Savings Certificates.

C. C. DESAI BACK IN CITY

Mr. C. C. Desai, Controller General Civil Supplies Department, who was on leave returned to Bombay on Monday and assumed charge of his office.—A. P.

Prominent Congress Worker Of Vile Parle Released

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE Jan. 8.

Syt. Virchand Sheth of Vile Parle who was arrested on 9th October 1944 under Defence of India Rules, and sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment in December 1944 was released on Saturday from Byculla Jail, on completion of his term of imprisonment

The Sportsman's Sportsfolio

BY J. C. MAITRA

The Marathon Race organised by the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association attracted only half a dozen entries, three of them were from Porebander What has happened to our Marathon runners from other parts of the Province? Surely it does not mean by the paucity of entries that long distance running has come into disfavour with our athletes. I can understand the difficulties of our local athletes. They cannot find the time and leisure for such a hard training. But what about the Policemen of the City and the District? It is really their job to make long distance running a habit. That is what they do in Patiala and no wonder they sweep the board in these events.

GANPAT SAVALKAR'S SUCCESS

Ganpat Savalkar of the G.I.P. Railway ran home first in 3 hours, 12 minutes and 14.4 seconds. I need hardly mention that Gamp t's timing is far below the world record which held by Kitte Son of Japan. He covered the distance in 2 hours 29 minutes, 19.2 seconds at the Olympic Meet at Berlin in 1936. The Indian record is far better. Chhite Singh of Patiala owns the distinction of doing it in 2 hours, 43 minutes, and 43.8 seconds. Our athletes would do well to take this event more seriously and practise with greater perseverance and determination so that when the next World Games come, India may compete in it with flying colours.

A YOUTH OF 60 SUMMERS FEAT

An old man of sixty, or rather a youth of 60 summers, named Abhoo Naga from Porbander put the younger generation to lasting shame by completing the distance of 26 miles and 385 yards without taking any rest or refreshments! Few could have expected a man of his advanced age to undertake such a long run and that too with men much younger than himself. Therefore the palm goes to him for setting such a fine example before the younger generation. The credit is all the greater for him because he succeeded in his attempt to reach the goal without any difficulty. It seems that by regular exercise he has been able to overcome the infirmities of age in an admirable manner. Shabash, Abhoo!

Bombay 'Varsity Team

BOMBAY, Monday.

The following players have been selected to represent the Bombay University in the semi-final of the Inter-University Cricket Championship against Mysore to be played at the Brabourne Stadium on January 10, 11 and 12:

M. K. Mantri (Elphinstone) Captain, D. G. Phadkar (Elphinstone), R. S. Modi (St. Xavier's), A. Mirchandani (Baroda), J. M. Patel (Gujerath), Y. B. Palwankar (Ruia), V. M. Pandit (Secondary Training College) K. C. Abdulla (St. Xavier's), P. J. Vazirani (D. J. Sind), D. N. Gundi (Wadia) and J. H. Shochan (Gujerath).

Reserves: Vivek Hazare (Baroda), M. V. Godbole (Wadia) and S. Ram (D. J. Sind).—A.P.

POONA, Jan. 8.—The R.A.F. team today defeated the Army Cotorine School by three goals to one in the Poona Football League.—A.P.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES DISMISSED

Defendants' Attitude Improper Says Judge

The suit filed by Harischandra K. Kothare Advocate against A. B. Craig and Sher Mahomed Khan, on behalf of themselves and other mem[illegible] the G.I.P. Railway Employe[illegible] tual Benefit Society claiming [illegible] of Rs. 90.000 for breach of [illegible] of employment came for hea[illegible] fore Mr. Justice Kania a fe[illegible] ago.

PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

Plaintiff's case was that in 1940, he was employed by th[illegible] ciety as an advocate for the [illegible] of defending the members [illegible] Society. The Society consis[illegible] nearly 30,000 members. It[illegible] agreed he stated that he shoul[illegible] the Society until he completed 55th year and that his service[illegible] only be terminated for profe[illegible] misconduct. Subsequently an engrossment of the Service Agr[illegible] which he had never been as[illegible] approve was sent to him for his signature when he found that the terms therein were materially different from those previously agreed upon. He refused to sign this new Agreement and on May 1941 the Society terminated his services which he stated was wrongful and illegal and therefore claimed Rs. 90,000 as damages.

THE DEFENDANTS' CASE.

The defendants submitted that the drawing up of the Service Agreement and its final approval by the Managing Committee was a condition precedent to the Plaintiff's appointment and therefore there was no concluded contract between the parties.

CONSENT ORDER

After the case had proceeded for about eight days, owing to a legal technical difficulty, the suit was by consent allowed to be dismissed at the Plaintiff's instance. His Lordship thereupon passed an order dismissing the suit, and in making no order as to costs His Lordship observed that even if the case had to be decided by him and he would have dismissed it, he would not have most probably made an order for costs against the Plaintiff. His Lordship also observed that the attitude of the defendants in going back on the fundamental terms of employment—namely service till plaintiff was 55 and the maximum salary under the offered engrossment being only upto Rs. 600 instead of Rs. 650 as agreed—was improper.

Mr. S. G. Tendulkar and the Advocate-General instructed by Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., appeared for Kothare. Mr. M. L. Maneksha and Mr. P. A. Mahale instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the Society.

"WORKERS MUST TAKE INITIATIVE".

Patil's Advice At Engineering Mazdoor Sangh Meeting

BOMBAY, Monday.

The importance of organised efforts as an essential aspect of the national strength was stressed by Mr. S. K Patil, addressing a meeting of the workers of the Vasant Vijay Mills Engineering Works held on Saturday at Worli. The meeting was convened by the Bombay Engineering Mazdoor Sangh and was presided over by Dr. V. B. Korgaonkar, the President of the Sangh.

Mr. S. K. Patil while assuring the support of the Congress to all their legitimate demands, impressed upon them the necessity of workers themselves taking the initiative and boldly conducting the activities of their own Unions. Their success, he added, would always be proportionate to their own organised strength.

Many workers speaking at the meeting expressed their readiness to follow the lead of the Congress and assured their full support to the cause represented by the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi.

The Union has submitted the demands of the workers to the authorities of the Vasant Vijay Mills Engineering works and a satisfactory settlement is expected.

Radio Sets To Be Manufactured In India

BOMBAY, Monday: For the first time in India radio receiving and transmitting sets and other accessories will be manufactured. For this purpose a new company is being promoted with a capital of Rs. 50,00,000 The Government of India have given the necessary permission for the flotation of the plant to manufacture radio receiving and transmitting apparatus.—A. P.

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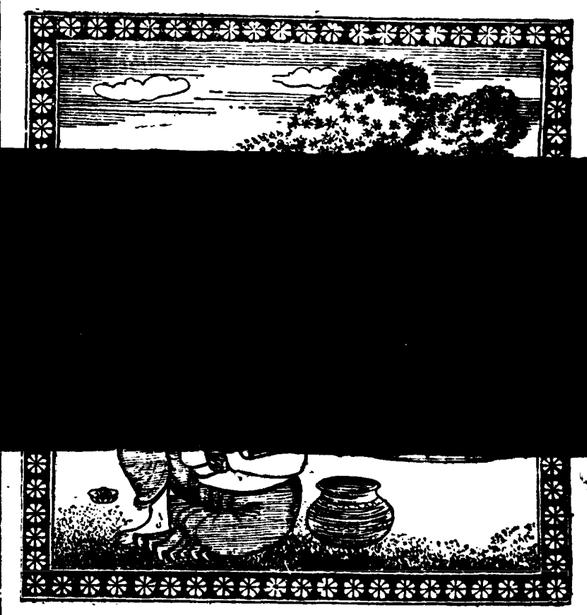

BEFORE soap was invented people had to rely upon natural substances for use in bathing. One of the most popular of these was *shikakai*, a powder made from a dried fruit and applied in the form of a paste. Some people still use *shikakai* to this day, but old-fashioned methods are rapidly disappearing in favour of HAMAM SOAP. For, HAMAM SOAP combines all that was best in the ancient materials with the modern advantages of a fragrant, quick lathering soap.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 8: Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours L. M. T. on 5th January 1945:—

Allahabad 67 49 0, BOMBAY 83 14 0.1, Calcutta 77 51 0 Cawnpore 61 52 0.2, Cuttack 80 11 0, Darjeeling 46 38 0, Delhi 57 48 0, Dehra Dun 50 39 3.1, Jacobabad 62 41 0, Karachi 67 53 0 Lanore 47 42 1 Lucknow 62 52 0 Madras 82 68 0, Nagpur 86 60 T, Patna 71 50 0.1, Peshawar 45 40 0.1, Shillong 59 33 0 Simla 30 27 2.5.—A. P.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Youth is a blunder, manhood is a struggle, old age is a regret.
—Disraeli.

The Bombay Chronicle

WORLD FEDERATION

The Indian Political Science Association, which held its seventh annual session at Jaipur last week, is capable of rendering a notable service to the country if it brings all the talent and scholarship it commands to the practical task of solving our specific political problems. But the Association has not yet wielded adequate influence over the common people probably for the reason, among others, that it has so far tended to deal with political problems in too academic a manner, in abstruse terms not easily intelligible to the common citizen, innocent of college education. It was perhaps for this reason that Sir Mirza M Ismail, Prime Minister, Jaipur, who inaugurated the session felt constrained to remark: "If the social sciences are studied in antiquarian or merely analytic fashion, instead of with practical purpose, such study is irrelevant to-day. Even the most academic associations and conferences are judged to-day on the basis of how much contribution they make to the cause of development and reform." We share Mirza's hope that no future generation will ever return to the futilities of pseudo-research and unprofitable discussion on which so many devotees in the past have wasted so much time."

The presidential address of Prof. S V. Puntambekar, Professor of History and Political Science, Benares Hindu University, emphasised the necessity for a world state and described its nature and functions. In his anxiety that the essential ideas of his scheme should not be missed by the public he compressed them into one sentence which, if it makes strange reading, deserves nevertheless to be remembered scanned and pondered over. "In the new political theory", he said, "security will become internationalized, unity territorialized, welfare socialized, independence autonomized, liberty functionalized, citizenship centralized, authority co-ordinated, functions commissioned, and structure federalized." Those who feel there is more brevity than lucidity in the sentence will be rewarded for their pains if they peruse carefully the extracts from his speech published in our columns yesterday. The learned professor is evidently striving to explain that the days are fast going when nations, nationalities and smaller communities could with justice afford to isolate themselves administratively from the rest of the world on territorial, religious, cultural or other grounds. His essential ideas on this point are found in the following paragraph:

"The modern society is a human society whose homeland as well as holy land is the whole world. Its citizens are to be world citizens. Segregations and partitions cannot solve its problems because they are plural, interdependent and interpenetrating. As a consequence of the rapid progress made in the means of communication and conveyance, in mobile and mechanical power, modern boundaries have become fluid and fluctuating not only strategically but economically and culturally also. Religious and racial sentiments of small holy-lands and homelands have become antique. We must now think in terms of continental regions and oceanic areas. The modern society does not visualize economic autarky, political self-determinism, social exclusivism and intellectual isolationism.

The idea of a world federation has long fascinated many a political philosopher, though Fascism and Imperialism, the arch-enemies of a true federation are still thriving and threaten to grow under new disguises. Whenever the ideal may be reached it is clear that every possible attempt must be made to defeat fascism and imperialism and also to prevent the disintegrading tendency to split up free and strong united states into a number of smaller ones, which only tempt larger ones to dominate over them.

Referring to the vexed question of minorities, Prof. Puntambekar remarked: "There are no permanent majorities and minorities in any country unless we apply sociologically false racial and religious interpretations to our history and society. States were not built upon the basis of religion or race. Men of different races and religions co-operated in the task of preserving the State." He pointed out how the Mughal State "set in forces of tolerance, equality of association and adjustment or comprehension and harmony and finally of assimilation, brought about by necessities of territorial neighbourhood, economic life, cultural contact, social co-operation and political security." Unfortunately, the position is far different now in spite of the cultural and other affinities of the people of the country. It is clear, however, that the old forces of tolerence, harmony and assimilation must be revived if the problem of minorities is to be solved permanently. Meanwhile Prof. Puntambekar and the Indian Political Science Association will do a service if they submit to the Sapru Committee a well-documented memorandum on the question of minorities with special reference to the questionnaire issued by the Committee. If India solves the question of minorities satisfactorily she will have taken a good stride towards the goal of world federation.

A Worthy Lead

The International Institute of Pacific Relations is not an official body. It is an unofficial organisation for research and investigation which have, no direct influence on international policy. It does not even take joint decisions or pass resolutions. But its value lies in the fact that its proceedings and discussions serve both as a sounding board for and guide to national views and sentiments. In this respect its current Conference shows promise of justifying itself. Indeed, it has already done and that on the extremely important problem of the post-war treatment of Japan after her defeat and unconditional surrender. On this problem a sharp, well-defined difference of opinion is reported between the "Eastern Group," comprising China and India and the Western Nations. That difference must have shocked and surprised the West with its vindictive passion.

But not us. We are, indeed, gratified that the 'Eastern Group' rose above immediate feelings and lust for revenge to advocate—humanity. And the fact that the lead was taken jointly with Indians by the spokesmen of China fills us with pride in that Asiatic country for China, which has suffered more, and so much alone, at the hands of Japan than any other country at the hands of any aggressor, could easily have succumbed to the temptation of wanting to destroy Japan and the Japanese as Jap militarists have all these years so brutally sought to destroy her and her people. We have always held the view that war and aggression cannot be stopped by revengeful brutality, by the degradation of the human instinct to the point of forcibly mutilating countries and reducing whole nations to the state of sub-human species. They need to be disarmed and to be kept disarmed. Yes. But they need to be educated into the willing realisation of the futility of aggression and of the value of human brotherhood by methods that must not involve the calculated humiliation of a whole people and the utter destruction of its whole economic life. This applies with greater force to the Japanese because it is admitted by every worth while western observer that the Japanese people are not inherently inhuman but that they are the terrible and tragic result of deliberate thought training to which they have long been subjected by the gang of Japan's militarists and ruling classes. The Chinese and Indian delegates have given a worthy lead to the rest of the world.

Frankly Speaking

Significant Strikes

Why have the Japs been persistently putting out reports of an imminent American invasion of Luzon? The question has arisen because, first, the Japs are not usually given to publicising the offensive activities of their opponents. Secondly, there is still no report by General MacArthur about any activities against Luzon except an air offensive which has lately been stepped up in respect both of intensity and frequency. But we do hope the Japs have been reporting the truth, in which case we should hear something presently from General MacArthur's Headquarters. Meanwhile, the Japs have to contend with two significant factors. In addition, of course, to the persistent plestering of Formosa and Philippine bases, Admiral Nimitz has for over three weeks been bombing and shelling Iwojima only 600 miles south-east of Tokyo. Now, he has struck both with aircraft and warship. 'Paramushiro' in the Kuriles, the northern most of the islands of Japan proper. Which of the several strikes are diversionary and where will the next main American blow fall?

Pan Arab Prospects

Very satisfactory news comes *via* Cairo. Abdur Raheman Azzambey, Minister for Arab Affairs in the Cabinet of Egypt's Ahmed Maher Pasha, who is carrying on the good work of Nahas Pasha, has brought from Mecca the message that King Ibn Saud has at last consented to sign the protocol drawn up at the October Pan-Arab Conference in Alexandria. It is understood that Yemen, too, will adhere to the Protocol. It is natural that the news should revive the spirit of the supporters of Pan-Arabism. Without King Ibn Saud and Imam Yehya no Pan-Arab organisation could be more than a truncated body. Now it would be a big and effective thing. It all merely represents a preliminary stage yet. But its value lies in the ideas and direction which it represents. It is a trend towards an inter-Arab united front for the defence and promotion of the national independence of Arab countries. It is as significant as it is welcome because of the part that the Middle East has got to play not only in international peace and progress but also in international rivalries of the great Powers at the expense of the Arab world.

Greek Situation

We might have expected that the situation in Greece would now improve. But it has not. What is worse, there is a real danger of its deteriorating further. The restoration of peace and order in Athens and Piraeus is welcome enough. It has, however, been brought about by the military operations of General Scobie and not because of acceptance of his terms by ELAS. It is rather like the capture in a continuing conflict of a couple of places than an armistice and apparently British relations with ELAS are to be pursued on this basis. This is bad enough. Worse still is this report from Athens: "The International Red Cross estimates that ELAS have taken at least 4,000 civilian hostages from Athens, while other sources such as the Regent himself place the figure at 8,000 or more." The point is that the International Red Cross and, more than that, Archbishop Damaskinos have come forward to accuse ELAS of objectionable conduct.

Under-Milled Rice

We welcome the official report that, as a result of orders passed in most provinces requiring rice millers to undermill compulsorily, the available supplies of rice have increased in Provinces and States, ranging from three per cent in Madras to about six per cent in Bombay. In a predominantly rice using province like Madras, there ought to have been much less milling. However, we share the hope of the officials that "this health-giving habit enforced by the war will have taken permanent root before the war ends". It is interesting to recall that long before Government enforced undermilling as a war measure Gandhiji advocated the use of hand-pounded or unpolished rice.

Wanted A Crusade

Mr. Dhanjibhai Jogadia, General Secretary of the Maha Gujerat Dalit Sangh and the Bombay Sweepers' Union, who recently toured the villages of Gujerat reports that oppression and harassment of Harijans by caste Hindus are still common in the villages and that the Harijans themselves hesitate to protest against their wrongs lest "more sufferings and brutalities should follow". We whole-heartedly agree with him that it is the duty of every freedom loving man to throw his full weight into "a crusade against this tyranny and oppression". In this campaign mere uplift work for and among Harijans will not suffice, necessary as it is. There should also be propagandist work among the caste Hindus, lifting them above the abominable superstition of untouchability.

CONSCRIPT GRADUATES AND MATRICULATES

Mrs. Munshi's Suggestion To Implement Sargent Plan

(By Lilavati Munshi)

In the matter of education the country's backwardness is appalling. But the Government's apathy manifested in its lack of plan or policy for any radical and early change in the condition is most distressing. Moreover, education being within the provincial jurisdiction it is meet that Bombay University should take the lead for effecting an appreciable progress within the area from our present ignorance to the fullest possible condition of education and enlightenment as early as possible.

The most unsatisfactory part of the Sargent Plan is the incredibly long period of 40 years stipulated for its full working. In it a shortening of the period is considered impossible "without lowering the teaching standards, which they (the Committee) would most strongly deprecate or conscripting teachers, which they would only contemplate as a last resort."

In view of the colossal wastage of human energy involved in a prolongation of the present condition of our education—to tolerate which even for a day would be considered a crime in any civilised society—it is proposed that these two considerations, viz., standard of teaching and the undesirability of conscription, should be overlooked in the interest of a speedier and bolder programme—for the present at least in basic education (primary and middle).

It is, therefore, proposed that a scheme be drawn up by which all pupils who appear for the Matriculation examination in the presidency, excluding those eligible for higher education in colleges or for special training or employment in industries, commerce, agriculture etc., be conscripted for teaching work in basic schools, both urban and rural, for a period of two years, with option to remain in the profession or seek relief thereafter, on a suitable scale of remuneration. In the same way only those students be allowed to appear in the B. A. examination who agree to give their services to the Government for secondary education for a period of two years on suitable remuneration suggested by the Sargent Plan.

ADVANTAGES OF SCHEME

This scheme is not in substitution of but supplementary to arrangements for expansion of education recommended in the Sargent Plan through specially trained teachers. In view of the possibility of a post-war slump in employment among the educated, given a decent minimum of remuneration conscription may not become necessary at all, and there will be enough of public spirit available for implementing the scheme. But even if it becomes necessary, it ought to be undertaken with greater ease than in the case of fighting a war. A war against the Demon of Illiteracy with the prospect of a stable career for the teacher is any way more enthusing than a war against the armed enemy in the battlefield involving risk to limb or life itself.

The advantages of such a scheme are as overwhelming as the task is imperative and, therefore, certain defects and disadvantages which are inevitable in such cases ought not to be permitted to stand in the way. The advantages are:—

1. SHORTER PERIOD FOR COMPLETION: This takes only a period of 20 years for full basic education as against 40 years envisaged by Sargent Committee. (See annexture).

2. CHEAP COST: Each teacher costs (salary bill) only the minimum fixed in the Report viz. 30 for junnior basic and 40 for senior basic or average 35 p. m. as against 52 in the Sargent Plan.

3. CANALISING PUBLIC SPIRIT AND DIVERTING YOUTHFUL ENERGY INTO CONSTRUCTIVE CHANNEL: Failure in exams. or in life thereafter gives rise to frustration. Here the latent spirit of service is encouraged and utilised for public good thereby promoting public spirit and civic consciousness.

4. ESTABLISHING A LINK BETWEEN THE INTELLIGENTSIA AND THE MASSES: No nation can progress with the deadweight of ignorant masses round its neck. Contact between the classes and the masses given opportunities for leadership and the link of service which is strongest of all links unites the two sections.

5. PROMOTES NATIONAL SOLIDARITY: Intercommunal and urban rural understanding as a result of the working of the scheme builds up ties of sympathy and sentiment difficult to break.

6. INFUSES ALL ROUND ENTHUSIASM FOR NATION-BUILDING: Education spreads enlightenment among the educators and the educated opening out new vistas of services and new visions of progress. Education dispels inertia, particularly when done under an ambitious scheme.

7. REMEDIES UNEMPLOYMENT: Post-war slump in employment will throw many of the educated on the streets. This Scheme absorbs all without exception on honourable terms of remuneration.

8. REPLACING NATIONAL FRUSTRATION BY A PATRIOTIC FERVOUR: Young men discontented with the meagreness of life are dangerous for social stability. Here is an opportunity for patriotic service which blesses them that give and them that take.

RESOLUTION FOR SENATE

Resolution:—

The Senate is of opinion that, whereas the Sargent Plan for educational reform falls short of the people's needs, especially in the length of period for its completion,

And whereas the present huge wastage of human energy involved in our present state of education makes it imperative that complete and compulsory basic education should be achieved in a much shorter period even at the risk of a deterioration in the quality and invoking the aid conscription if need be for purpose of securing teachers:

That a scheme should be instituted for the Presidency by virtue of which in addition to the training arrangement mentioned in the Sargent Plan, all pupils who appear for the Matriculation examination with the exception of those eligible for higher education or special training in industry, commerce and agriculture, be conscripted for service as teachers in primary schools in village or towns for a period of two years only, with option to continue in service if so desired, on the minimum salary scales mentioned in the Sargent Plan for such teaching;

The services of graduates in arts also be conscripted for the period of two years to work as teachers in secondary schools on the scale prescribed by the Sargent Plan.

That a Committee be appointed for working out a detailed scheme based on these principles.

Neglected North Kanara

(By Dinkar Desai)

II

The vast majority of the peasantry of Kanara are tenants-at-will having no security of tenure. According to official statistics, 64 per cent of the cultivated land in Kanara is under tenancy. No other district in the Bombay province has such a large proportion of its land under tenancy. This 64 per cent of the total cultivated area which is under tenancy is owned by an insignificant minority of three per cent of the entire population of the district.

These tenants are obliged to pay heavy rents ranging from one-half to two-thirds of the gross produce. The level of rents is so high that Mr. G. Monteath, a former Collector of Kanara, had to remark that the tenants were "in the position rather of agricultural labourers than real tenants." Mr. Curtis, a former Director of Land Records, frankly admitted that "rack-renting is common." In spite of the fact that the proportion of the land under tenancy is the highest in Kanara, the Bombay Tenancy Act passed by the Congress Ministry is not yet extended to this district, although it is applied to other coastal rice-growing districts of Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri. This is another instance to show the extent to which Kanara is being neglected by Government.

Backward Vakkals

A very large number of the rack-rented tenancy belongs to the Vakkal caste. The Vakkals form an important community with a total strength of more than 50,000. Although the Vakkals are touchables, their position is much worse than that of many Harijans in point of education and literacy. Latest available official figures show that only 4 out of every 1,000 persons are literate among the Vakkals, while among the Mahars of Gujrat, 53 out of every 1,000 are literate. In spite of this fact, the Vakkals were officially classed as "Intermediate" and not "Backward" till 1943! It was only after the writer of this article had made a strong representation to Government in favour of the Vakkals that they were officially classed as "Backward." This is one more instance to show how the population of Kanara is being treated. It may be noted here that 84 out of every 1,000 persons are literate among the Vakkals of the adjoining State of Mysore, while the corresponding number is only 4 among the Vakkals of Kanara.

The extent to which the Vakkals are backward can be further seen by their dress. The men go about practically naked, wearing only a small loincloth hung from a girdle of threads. This loincloth does not cover even the buttocks. I would earnestly request His Excellency the Governor to visit a Vakkal village during the course of his tour and see for himself the sub-human life these miserable creatures live.

Food Situation

The food situation in Kanara is not quite reassuring. A resolution adopted by the People's Provincial Food Council last month described the jowar and wheat that were supplied to many areas in the Kanara district as "unfit for human consumption." It was also pointed out that discrimination in favour of Government servants and their favoured friends existed in Yellapur Taluka in the matter of distribution of foodgrains. Again, the people were forced to purchase jowar by denying them their rice ration if they did not buy jowar. The people of Kanara do not certainly deserve this kind of treatment, especially because no other district in the province gave to Government as large a proportion of its total rice crop as Kanara gave last year.

Poverty In Plenty

The appalling poverty of the masses of Kanara is admitted by one and all. But what is not generally realised is the fact that this poverty is not due to lack of natural resources of the district. It is not correct to say, for instance, that the soil of Kanara is poor. The rich fertile valleys, in which the famous spice gardens are situated, can certainly feed a much larger population if adequate protection from the encroaching forests and the incressing malaria is afforded to the people. By utilizing the magnificent forest wealth to the maximum possible extent, the district can be turned into an industrial region. As rightly pointed out by Mr. Copleston, "the latent wealth of the Kanara forests is considerable and is hardly realised."

The Gersoppa and other water-falls in the district, if harnessed, can produce sufficient electric power for running both large scale and cottage industries. The development of marine fisheries on modern lines will further add to the wealth of the people and will greatly improve their diet. These are also possibilities of establishing other industries such as glass industry, pottery manufacture, etc. It will be a great tragedy if the rich natural resources of the district are allowed to remain undeveloped any longer. In other words, Kanara should find its proper place in any plan for the post-war economic development of the province. It is to be earnestly honed that His Excellency the Governor will give his most sympathetic consideration to all the legitimate grievances of the people of this much neglected district.

(Concluded).

READERS' VIEWS

"Vote Of Censure Against Mr. Chundrigar"

Mr. Abdul Kader Sheikh in his his reply published in your issue of 29th December 1944, has attempted to support the ruling of Mr. Chundrigar by relying mainly on the second sentence in rule 61, which runs as follows:

"Such notice if despatched under a certificate of posting or in a despatch book shall be deemed to have reached the members in due course".

Mr. Shaikh asks that if the date on which a notice is posted or issued is the material date for the purpose of computing the number of clear days then where was the necessity of this second sentence in the same rule? The plain meaning of the abovementioned second sentence in rule 61 is, that if a notice despatched under a certificate of posting or in a despach book, two presumptions shall be raised in favour of the office. Firstly that such a notice was in fact despatched on the address stated in the postal certificate, and secondly, that such a notice was not lost but reached the addressee described in the postal certificate, in ordinary course, till it is proved that such letter returned to the League office through the dead-letter office. It does not at all help Mr. Shaikh in computing the number of clear days, as the first sentence of the same rule is self-evident.

If the president had given even this illegal ruling in good faith, a vote of censure would be a very severe step only on the ground that his ruling was illegal, for after all Mr. Chundrigar is human and, therefore, not infallible. But the main reason why my sense of integrity revolted against Mr. Chundrigar were, firstly, his gross negligence in not cancelling the notice at the proper time, and, secondly, his ruling was perverse.

Mr. Chundrigar on the 29th November, 1944, was in possession of the letter from Mr. Kittur complaining that the notice was illegal. The meeting was to be held on 3rd December. If it was the honest opinion of Mr. Chundrigar that the notice was illegal, Mr. Chundrigar on the 29th November had 5 days at his disposal to cancel the notice and inform the councillors accordingly. Instead of cancelling the notice, Mr. Chundrigar, in his statement which he issued after he gave his ruling admits that he called a meeting of the Working Committee on the 1st December, i.e., 3 days later to consider the letter of Mr. Kittur. When our president, instead of cancelling the notice calls a meeting of the Working Committee to consider the legality of that notice, can the Joint Secretary against the desire of the President, and pending, the decision of the Working Committee, on his own responsibility cancel the meeting? Yet Mr. Shaikh has tried to foist this responsibility on me.

Again in the meeting of the Working Committee held on 1st December 1944, it is true that in the beginning Mr. Shaikh complained against the notice, but later when Mr. Chundrigar, personally suggested that the notice in question fulfilled the requirements of rule 61, the Working Committee accepted that suggestion and unanimously decided that the notice in question fulfilled the requirements of rule 61 and that therefore a telegram should be sent to Mr. Kittur stating that his letter was considered and the date of the meeting cannot be changed and Mr. Chundrigar did send a telegram accordingly. Mr. Shaikh is now deliberately misrepresenting the resolution of the Working Committee when he says that the only resolution passed by the Working Committee was that the date of the annual general meeting cannot be changed.

Mr. Shaikh has attributed motives to me for entering this controversy. He forgets that secretaryship cannot be offered by any individual or group. A secretary is elected by the Council of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League.

It is true that I worked with Mr. Chundrigar for one year and put up with all his irregularities, in the interest of the organization. But how could a Joint Secretary with any sense of integrity and self-respect tolerate the ruling of the president which was against the conscience and the expressed opinion of Mr. Chundrigar in the open meeting of the Working Committee? Was it not a ruling given with an ulterior motive? Mr. Shaikh instead of answering this question has indulged in mud-slinging tactics.

A. A. ZARI.
Hon. Joint Secretary,
Bombay Provincial Muslim League.

"NATIONAL HERALD" COMMERCIAL EDITOR RELEASED.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 8: Mr. Thakur Prasad Saksena, Commercial Editor of the "National Herald" was released from the Fyzabad Jail after 29 months' detention.—United Press.

WAR REVIEW

LANDING ON AKYAB ISLAND

(From A Correspondent)

The most portentous piece of news this week has been the landing by Indian and British troops on Akyab Island, in the south-east corner of the Arakan, and the lack of opposition to it by the Japanese. That there would one day be a sea-borne invasion of this important island base has long been a safe bet for any close follower of the progress of our troops against the Japanese in Burma and the Arakan. But what does come as a surprise is the statement that no opposition was encountered, as the enemy had completely evacuated the island the day before our men arrived. Instead of having to fight their way ashore in the face of a stiff defence, as might have been expected, the troops of the 25th Indian Division occupied the whole island without firing a shot. It is indeed, a pointer to the present-day strategy of the Japanese High Command that this—the first major combined operation of South-East Asia Command—should be so easy and bloodless. Now, there can be no doubt as to whether the enemy are on the run. They have quite obviously realised that the easy success which came their way when they engaged in their usual back-stabbing policy in 1941 is by no means so easy to maintain. They are, therefore, getting right out as quickly as they can. The only question is—where do they intend to stand and fight? With the fall of Akyab, it is unlikely that any stand will be made in Mandalay. If that had been the enemy intention, then Akyab would have fought. It looks as if the next possible defence line of the Japanese will be the southern part of Irawaddy—and with the steady advance of Chinese troops down from Bhamo even that line is likely to be out-flanked. This sudden lack of fight by the Japanese in Akyab may well mark the end of Japanese rule in the whole of the Burma theatre. The next few weeks will shew how true this prophecy may be.

*

In the Western Hemisphere, all fronts have seen during the past week of the fiercest defensive fighting that the Germans have ever had to do. The aggressive thrust by von Manstein's men into what is called the Ardennes salient, and which carried them some 60 miles through the American lines a few weeks ago, was itself done in defence of the Fatherland. Now, with United States troops of General Patton's Third Army attacking hard from the southern side of this salient, and with the United States First Army boring down from the North, the salient itself must be defended, or be destroyed. A new offensive by the First Army which aims at cutting right down through the German salient is said to be "going exceedingly well." The opinion expressed in this column at the start of the original offensive by the Germans, that a complete shattering of it might well open the way to the heart of the Reich, thus winning the war in Europe at a single blow, may in the next few days be proven true. Although there are now five armoured and five infantry divisions fighting with all the desperation of doomed men in the German group, a juncture of the two U. S. armies would stand a good chance of cutting them off from Germany for ever.

*

In Greece, the fighting between British troops and the soldiers of ELAS goes on, contrary to the hopes of all who expected the visit of Mr Churchill to have immediate results. One of the results of his trip is the formation of a new Greek Government under General Plastiras and owing its allegiance to the Regent, Archbishop Damaskinos. The General himself has taken the three most important folios of Air, War, and Navy, a sign of his announced determination to build up the three Services. What result the formation of this new Government will have on the fighting remains to be seen. One of the members is a member of the Agrarian Party, and before the war had made many friends in Moscow. It is to be hoped that the new Government will be sufficiently representative to allay the fears of the EAM, who have refused to disarm until the Right-Wing Parties also disarmed.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

LONDON, Jan. 3: Sir Gurunath Bewoor, who attended the Civil Aviation Conference at Chicago on behalf of India, is now in London, where he is continuing conversations arising from several points which were raised but not answered at Chicago. The questions had particular relation to India.—GLOBE.

* * *

The International Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations has, we understand, sustained an unexpected bomb burst. It was a two-high-explosives-in-one affair. But we are glad to say that no casualties are reported.

We mean not yet. Nor is there any authentic detail of the damage caused.

* * *

But something must be done immediately for protection against the recurrence of such bursts and explosions. And we suggest the formation of a small but effective international sub-committee preferably under the chairmanship of Mr. Duncan Sandys to deal with the danger.

* * *

Meanwhile the first and very obvious preliminary measure must instantly taken. Indians and Chinese both having declared themselves in favour of "very mild peace terms for Japan" must be proclaimed as what for that Democracy for which this war is being fought.

But this, we insist, is merely a preliminary step to more and detailed measures against China and Inqua and indeed, the East.

* * *

The London "Times" commends the record of British women in India in improving the lot of British troops serving here.

We have absolutely no reason to question the correctness of this certificate.

But bare historical justice obliges us to declare that, with due apologies to the ladies, their record stands no comparison to the honourable one hundred and fifty year record of British men in improving the lot of Indian men, women and children.

* * *

Our private speculation re. Sind League affairs has dead heated with the Qaid-e-Azam's published opinion.

In Parliamentary lingo Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah has it, until, if and when, a division takes place.

We await developments.

* * *

"The Lublin Provisional Polish Government", Moscow's 'Pravda' asserts, "possesses every right to expect recognition by all democratic States, on whose side under its direction the Polish people are fighting the common enemy."

We thunk we agree. It possesses one right which so big that it embraces "every right".

* * *

Thus Field-Marshal Montgomery: "I shall always feel that Field-Marshal Rundstedt was really beaten by the fighting qualities of the Americans and by the team work of the Allies".

Really? How very surprising. Nobody could ever have imagined such incredible reasons for Rundstedt's failure!

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Even a weak woman can put up a strong bluff.

* * *

A kiss in the dark is one kind of electric spark.

* * *

The young widow begins to talk about her late husband early in life.

* * *

Men have faith in what they believe only when they want to believe it.

* * *

Perhaps faint heart ne'er won fair lady because it is partial to brunettes.

* * *

If you would write a successful novel select for your hero a man with a future and for the heroine a woman with a past.

STAYED 16 HOURS IN CLOSED CELLAR

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7: Swami Ram Lakhan, the Yogi who entered "Samadhi" in a square cellar in the lawns of Dalmia Niwas, last evening, was taken out to-day after 16 hours. When the cellar was opened the Yogi was found in a sitting posture but in an unconscious state. In accordance with instructions previously given by him ice was applied to his head and he regained consciousness after some time.

The Swami intends to visit U. S. A. and England to demonstrate Yogic feats.—A. P.

ARRESTED UNDER D. I. R.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8: The local C. I. D. police has arrested Mr. Suresh Chandra Mathus, a prominent worker. At present he will be detained under D. I. R. 129.—United Press.

Revised Grain Levy Schemes For All Dry Crop Areas In Province

Gradation According To Estimated Gross Production

A levy scheme for the purchase of foodgrains was applied from March 1944 in the three districts of Sholapur, Bijapur and Ahmednagar, where 'rabi' crops predominate. After six months' experience of the working of the scheme and examination of the possibilities of applying the same system in other districts a revised scheme has now been evolved and orders have been passed to enforce it in all the dry crop areas of the Province.

The persons liable to hand over foodgrains to Government are those who actually cultivate the land. This means those who cultivate their own land whether themselves or through hired labour. It also includes those who lease land from others and cultivate themselves. Landlords who do not cultivate themselves are not directly affected by the levy.

The Order applies to all parts of the Province except the districts of South Kanara, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Thana and Bombay Suburban and the purely rice growing areas in other districts.

The levy demand is based upon the area cultivated with foodcrops. In this point the revised Scheme differs from the original in which the levy demand was related to the assessment payable on the entire holding. The area cultivated with foodcrops is interpreted according to the Growth of Foodcrops Act. That Act requires a certain proportion of each holding to be cultivated with foodcrops and it is on this fixed proportion that the levy is calculated.

ASSESSMENT

In order to allow for the difference in the productivity of different soils the levy order provides that the average assessment on the holding shall be one of the factors used to determine the levy. For each settlement group the Collector publishes an Order showing the grain levy table applicable to each step in the average assessment. In the selection of suitable tables the yield of local foodcrops is carefully considered. It will be seen that any holder of land who knows the foodcrops acreage of his holding and the average assessment on it can see at a glance the total amount of levy due from him.

Every holder of land will be presented with a bill in a prescribed form showing the foodcrops acreage of the holding, the average assessment and the quantity of grain required to be sold to Government. The accuracy of this bill can be verified by the holder from the published levy tables in the village. This bill will also show the date by which the levy is expected to be met. This date will ordinarily be the date on which the first instalment of land revenue becomes due. Where this date is not considered suitable, i.e., where the harvest is actually earlier or later, the Collector will prescribe a different date and notify it locally.

Holders are expected to tender delivery of grain to the village officer before this date. If they do not do so, the village officer will demand delivery from them. If necessary, this demand can be enforced by an order of requisitioning under the Defence of India Rules passed by the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari to whom the necessary powers have been delegated by Government.

PRIORITY TO LEVY DEMAND

In order to give priority to the levy demand it has been laid down that no payment of foodgrains shall be made in kind either on account of rent due to a landlord or interest or instalment of loan to a Sawkar until the levy demand shall first have been met. This should not cause any practical inconvenience to landlords. There would be no objection to the total quantity of produce being measured by the landlord and tenant in accordance with the usual custom on the thrashing floor before the levy amount is handed over, but the actual division of the grain and delivery of his share to the landlord must be held over till the quantity due to Government has been delivered.

In order to ensure that the tenants themselves retain sufficient grain for their maintenance it is being provided that landlords, etc., shall not be entitled to compel tenants to pay the full amount of the rent due, if such payment would leave the tenant with less grain than is considered necessary for his maintenance. Take the case of a tenant whose total production is, say, 60 maunds and whose agreement with the landlord is to pay half the produce as rent. With such a holder the levy demand will be 13½ maunds. He cannot be compelled to pay to the landlord in kind more than 11½ maunds. This is necessary since if the landlord insisted on the delivery of 25 maunds, the tenant will be left with only 11½ maunds for himself, which is clearly inadequate for his maintenance.

GRADATION OF LEVY

The amount of levy of each holder is graded according to the estimated gross production. One example of the amount of levy has been given above. Other typical examples are as follows:

136 maunds produce: 4½ maunds levy; 43 ms.; 9 ms.; 55 ms.; 17 ms.; 61 ms.; 21 ms.; 74 ms.; 30 ms.; 81 ms.; 35 ms.; 93 ms.; 45 ms.; 119 ms.; 69 ms.; 132 ms.; 73 ms.; 189 ms.; 120 ms. and 240 ms.; 166 ms.

These examples illustrate the general principle of gradation which was followed in the original levy scheme and was found to work very fairly. Nobody whose total produce is estimated at 27½ maunds or less is required to hand over anything at all.

In any area in which it is found at the time of the harvest that the average yield is appreciably less than the estimate made when fixing the levy, general remissions will be made by Government. Proposals in this respect sent up by Collectors and Commissioners will be given immediate and careful consideration and orders passed in good time before the date on which the levy becomes due.

The holders liable to the levy are required to tender the grain to the village Accountant in the first instance. Where the quantity is small the village Accountant will ordinarily take delivery at the village and make payment there.

For larger quantities, however, this would not be workable and such holders will be required to make delivery themselves at regular godowns maintained by Government. The number of such godowns in the Province is being considerably expanded and ordinarily there should be a godown within seven miles of any village.

The price at which Government is purchasing grain is fixed for delivery at the godown. When delivery is made at the village the price will be somewhat less, in order to leave a margin to cover the expenses incurred by Government on transport to the godown. This is in accordance with ordinary market conditions. The prices for locally produced grain are invariably higher at market centres than they are in more distant villages.

LEVY ON CEREALS ONLY

The levy scheme applies primarily to the main cereal crops, i.e., wheat, rice, bajri, jowar and ragi ("ragi" is otherwise known as "nagli", "nachni" or 'havta" in different parts of the Province). The Collector of each district may notify that the levy can be met by delivery of other cereals also such as maize, kodra, varai, etc. He may also notify that the total quantity of any such grain tendered by a particular holder must not exceed a certain fixed proportion of the total levy demand on that holder. This is necessary to prevent large quantities of less essential grains which are not useful for rationing or rural distribution being delivered to Government.

Paddy will be accepted in fulfilment of the levy demand. Since, however, rice is the grain mentioned in the Order, the quantity of paddy actually delivered must be as much as to produce, after husking, the quantity of rice due. In effect, where purchases are made by measure two measures of paddy must be given to make up one of rice. Where purchases are made by weight, three maunds of paddy will be taken against two maunds of rice due.

The total levy demand in the Province is likely to be considerably less than the total quantity of grain required by Government to meet its commitments, i.e., to provide for all the rationed towns and all the rural distribution centres. This is inevitable since the levy has had to be made comparatively light in order to exclude possibility of many "hard cases" where owing to special circumstances the cultivators' yield is below the average. In effect, the average yield estimate for the purpose of a levy is probably a good deal less than true average yield. The balance of Government's requirements will have to be made up by voluntary purchases. Orders are, therefore, in force severely restricting the movement of grain and prohibiting altogether the sale or disposal of grain by producers except in small quantities for for 'bona fide' personal consumption.

In the areas of the Province where rice is the main crop and where the levy is not applied, Government relies mainly on voluntary purchase of paddy. In order to make certain that the Government monopoly of purchase is not evaded, lists are being drawn up in each of the paddy growing areas showing the holders who have cultivated paddy, acreage of paddy in each holding and the estimated outturn. These lists will be compared with the figures of actual sales by each holder and where the quantity sold is clearly much below what can reasonably be expected, steps may be taken to enforce sales of the balance, in order to prevent its going into the black market or being illegally exported from the Province.

LUKEWARM RECEPTION TO MEN ON LEAVE

"Express" Says War Office Handling Is Callous

LONDON, Jan. 7: One of the big stories in the London newspapers to-day is of the arrival of men on leave from Burma and the Middle East. There are several comments on the absence of a welcome for the men, and the "Daily Express" says there is to be an official War Office inquiry into the subject. It quotes a War Office official as saying there were many complaints.

The "Daily Express" also criticises the welcome in a leader under the caption, "mismanaged", and says the handling of the men was callous and cruel.

The "Daily Herald", however, quoted the War Office as saying there was no official reception because of security reasons.

The "News Chronicle" reporter who travelled in the train with the men to London says they were bitter at the lack of warmth in their reception".—Reuter.

ROBOT BOMBS ON NEW YORK IN NEXT SIXTY DAYS?

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Commander-in-Chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet, Admiral Jonas Ingram, said to-day: "Robot raids against New York are possible and will probably take place within the next thirty or sixty days." If such an attempt is made, it will probably be limited to ten or twelve bombs."

Admiral Ingram said that he was taking charge of the coastal defences of New York and Washington. "I have moved plenty of forces. The next alert will be the real thing."—Reuter.

NO AGREEMENT ON BONUS DEMAND

AHMEDABAD Jan. 8: It is understood that negotiations carried on between Millowners' Association and the Textile Labour Association with regard to the grant of bonus for 1944 to the workers have proved abortive so far and the question is not likely to be solved satisfactorily to both the parties by further negotiations. The Textile Labour Association is therefore likely to refer the matter to an arbitration before the Industrial Court.

During four days' closure of textile mills in the city, it is understood, the workers will lose about Rs. 20 lakhs as wages while the mills will lose about Rs. 2 lakhs as profits.—United Press.

WAR SUPPLIES TO AUSTRALIA

MAY BE AFFECTED BY WESTERN FRONT SITUATION

SYDNEY, Jan. 8: The Sydney "Sun's" political correspondent in Canberra to-day Monday, quoted "the highest authority" for the report that War supplies to Australia particularly shipping, may be adversely affected by the situation on the Western Front.—Reuter.

A two-crore programme for electrification of every town in Sind after the war is being worked out by the Sind Reconstruction Department.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN NOTES

A New College At Bassein

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Jan. 8.

The Bombay Physical Culture Association holds annually inter-school matches of national sports and awards two "Hind trophies" to the winning schools. Last year, the Parle Tilak Vidyalaya won both the Rani Luxmibai and the Topiwala Trophies after a brilliant display of Indian games. The ceremony of presenting the trophies to the school was recently held at the Gowalia Tank Maidan under the presidentship of Mr. S. M. Dahanukar. The Suburban Schools will be strongly represented at the Physical Culture Conference to be held in Bombay, under the auspices of the Maharastra Physical Culture Association on the 18th to the 21st of this month. Mr. B. G. Kher will preside over this Conference.

NEW COLLEGES FOR SUBURBS.

Nearly a dozen new Arts colleges will be opened in June next and the Bombay suburbs will get one as its share. The Bassein Education Society of which Sir Sitaram Patkar is the chairman at present conducts a first class high school at Bassein and this society will start the college on a vast stretch of land overlooking the beautiful Arabian Sea away from the bustle of the town. The Bassein Municipality has recently sanctioned a donation of Rs. 1,000 towards the building of the college and many prominent citizens of the town are contributing handsome donations for the college building and its upkeep. There has been some criticism from uninformed quarters about the location of the college because it is far away from the railway station. But the site selected by the society is an excellent one and with proper transport facilities and hostel accommodation, this difficulty could be got over.

There is great need for another arts college in the suburbs and it will be met by the Trustees of the Bhartiya-Vidya Bhuvan who since 1938 have been considering the idea in right earnest. They more than once negotiated with the Khalsa College authorities but without success. The late Shet Meghjibhai Mathuradas, who was one of the Trustees of the Bhavan and who was a great patron of learning, was anxious to have an arts college as part of the Bhavan scheme and his friends and colleague, Mr. K. M. Munshi with the active support and co-operation of other trustees, has now decided to have one which will be named after Shet Meghjibhai. The college will be built on the magnificent site near the Hansraj Morarji Public School, Andheri, and will cost about Rs. 8 lakhs of which Rs. 2 lakhs have been already promised. The people of the suburbs look forward with interest to the birth of this non-official arts college run on modern lines.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION'S DEMANDS.

At a special meeting of the Thana and Suburban Agricultural Association recently held in Bombay under the chairmanship of Mr. P. D. Churi, many questions affecting the agriculturists both in Thana and Bombay suburban districts were considered. Among other things, the meeting demanded that for each adult agriculturist, Government should allot 12 maunds of paddy in addition to 1 1/2 maunds for seeds and five maunds for labour per year as the present quota is very insufficient. (2) landlords residing in the city of Bombay should be allowed to import under certain conditions the paddy from their fields in Thana and suburban districts after getting their city ration cards cancelled (3) Proper bunding of agricultural lands to prevent erosion should be undertaken by Government. (4) Government should levy a higher rate for paddy in order to give a better return to the cultivator in view of the very high cost of living and they should arrange to supply fodder, cotton seed etc. to the cattle and lastly they should make known to the illiterate agriculturists their orders and notifications through the Gram Panchayet and Agricultural Associations and also by beat of drums. A deputation of the prominent members of the Association will wait on the proper authorities and submit their demands.

NEW MUNICIPALITIES.

Both Malad and Borivli which were Notified Areas will soon get municipal government under the Bombay District Municipal Act. Both these towns have got a population of enlightened and progressive views and Government have been for some time considering how best to bring them under popular control. It was first intended to amalgamate all the three towns of Malad, Kandivli and Borivli into one municipality but there was considerable opposition to such amalgamation. Then it was thought that Kandivli should be split up into two parts and one part should be added to Borivli and the other with Malad and have two separate municipalities. Citizens of Borivli, however, protested against this amalgamation as the area to be added to Borivli was not developed and consequently they had to spend a lot of money on civic amenities without a corresponding yield in the shape of taxes etc. Government, therefore, reviewed their earlier decision and they now propose to give Malad and Borivli two separate municipalities leaving Kandivli to take its proper place later. No doubt under this arrangement the civic government of these two towns will come under popular control but the rate-payers will have to foot the extra bill of maintaining a dispensary and the primary schools which the District Local Board is now running and will be unable to do so after the two municipalities come into existence as the Board cannot spend on medical relief and primary education in municipal areas.

6 UNDERTRIALS ESCAPE

PATNA, Jan. 8.

Six undertrials, including one awaiting trial in a bomb case, escaped from the Bethiah Sub-Jail at midnight on January 5, says a report published in a local paper. They have not yet been traced.—United Press.

A view of Budapest, the Hungarian capital, which is now invested by Soviet troops.

Budapest Garrison Rejects Surrender Calls

BITTER FIGHTING RAGING NEAR MANY COLUMNED FRONT OF ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

MOSCOW, January 7.

Two prongs of the German relief drive along the Danube to Budapest are jabbed near the railway junction of Bicske, 18 miles from the western outskirts of the Hungarian capital writes Reuter's Special Correspondent, it is now a fullspeed ahead all-out assault. In this attempt to break the Soviet ring round Budapest, the Germans are throwing in troops and tanks originally intended for the defence of Austria.

In Budapest bitter fighting is raging near the many columned front of the Royal Opera House. The Germans sanbagged the building which is bristling with automatic weapons.

They set up machine guns and mortars on the plinths of statues in squares.

The Russians are storming seven-foot thick barricades and breaking into a maze of trenches which have cut the roads. The Germans are showering grenades from upper windows rejecting surrender calls with furious bursts of fire.

Red Cross Cricket

GIRDHARI WORKS HAVOC IN CALCUTTA

Takes 8 For 60, Governor's XI All Out For 228

CALCUTTA Jan. 8.

After a shaky start, Governor's XI were all out for 228, Girdhari taking 8 wickets for 60 runs and Chowdhury taking a hat-trick against General Stuart's XI, in the Red Cross Fund Cricket Match to-day.

General Stuart's XI which began their second innings at 3-20 p.m. had made 156 for four wickets at close of day.

SCORES: GEN. STUART'S XI first innings 136.

GOVERNOR'S XI (FIRST INNINGS)

V. Mankad b N. Chowdhuri 14; B. B. Nimbalkar b Girdhari 92; Mushtak Ali c Maharaja b N. Chowdhuri 0; Amarnath lbw B. N. Chowdhuri 0; Sathasivam st. Hindlekar b Girdhari 56; C. K. Nayudu lbw b Girdhari 40; C. S. Nayudu c Maharaja b Girdhari 2; Anwar Hussain c Compton b Girdhari 6; K. Bhattacharjee b Girdhari 0; M. Sen b Girdhari 1; Jabbar not out 0; Doraiswami b Girdhari 0; Extras 17; Total 228.

BOWLING: Dobree Carey 7—2; 24—0; Dennis Compton 4—0 14—0; N. Chowdhuri 22—5 87—3; S. K. Girdhari 24.5—3 60—6; C. T. Sarwate 5—0 26—0.

GEN. STUDENT'S XI (SECOND INNINGS)

Hindlekar b C. S. Nayudu	3
A. Chatterjee b C. S. Nayudu	14
Cooch Behar run out	11
J. Hardstaff c Mushtaq b Mankad	73
Compton batting	39
Jayawickreme batting	7
Extras	15
Total (for four wickets)	156

BILL TO AMEND INSUAANCE ACT

NEW DELHI. Jan. 8.

The United Press learns that at to-day's meeting of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Insurance Act a sub-committee consisting of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Chapman Martimer and Sir V. N. Chandavarkar was constituted to examine the various representations made on behalf of insurance interests with regard to amendments to the Insurance Act.

This sub-committee met this afternoon and it is believed its conclusions would facilitate the work of the main Select Committee which is meeting to-morrow also.

Two members, Mr. A. C. Dutta and Mr. Hossainbhai Lalji, were absent while among others present were Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Abdul Quaiyum, Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, Mr. Nirmal Chandra, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, Sir Mahomed Yamin Khan, Haji Essak Saith, Mahomed Nauman, Mr. Martimer, Sir Azizul Haque, Sir Asok Roy and Mr. Vaidyanathan, Superintendent of Insurance.—United Press.

WHEAT ARRIVALS IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

About 18,000 tons of wheat have arrived in India from overseas, during the week ended January 6, 1945.—A. P.

POSTAL INQUIRY COMMITTEE

DHARWAR, Jan. 6: Mr. Krishna Prasad, Postmaster-General, Bombay, and Chairman of the Postal Inquiry Committee, arrived here to-day Along with the members of the Committee. The Committee will be in session for three days and hear representatives from Belgaum, Bijapur, Karwar and Dharwar districts.—A. P.

INSURANCE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Chief Agents' Association's Protest

The Hon. Secretary of The All-India (Life) Chief Agents' Association in the course of a memorandum to the Superintendent of Insurance, Simla; Government of India, in regard to the Insurance Act Amendment Bill says:

While my Committee cannot agree to the principle of securing economy by statutorily interfering with existing contracts, they wish to point out that the idea which is entertained in certain quarters of the Chief Agencies being a more expensive method of organisation of Life business is altogether erroneous. No effort has at any time been made to prove or show that such a notion is well based beyond making very round and vague statements. On the other hand, my Committee are altogether satisfied that the organisation of Life Business through Chief Agencies is really considerably cheaper than by the other prevalent methods. That being so, my Committee respectfully suggest that if a need is felt for a further economy in the administration of Life Offices, the Government as well as the legislators must look for the sources of such economy elsewhere.

No case appears to have been made out in support of these proposals—at least publicly. Still even assuming that Government have sound reasons for making these proposals, my Committee strongly feel that the end which all of us have in mind, viz., to ensure an economic working of Life Offices in the interests of the Policyholder, is not likely to be served with any degree of assurance by means of these or similar provisions. The unfortunate position about such piecemeal and diverse limitations or controls is that they always leave room for circumvention and at the best affect only a small part of the administration leaving it open to the managements to indulge in the wasteful expenditure under other heads if they wish to. It is not the intention of my Committee to attribute any such motives to managements but when an attempt is now being made to seek the aid of Statute for interfering with existing contracts, the inference is very obvious that there are some such managements in existence for and on account of whom such provisions become necessary. It is impossible to expect that such managements will desist from wasteful expenditure as long as it is possible for them to indulge in the same one way or the other. My Committee respectfully submit that it is both unfair and unjust that for the sake of some such managements a whole class of workers like Chief Agents should be sought to be penalised, particularly in the absence of any case having been made out against them.

My Committee would further suggest that the only way in which the common object of securing an economic working of Life Offices in the interests of the Policyholder by all companies can be achieved is through one method only. That method is to limit by statute the percentages of the first year's and renewal premium incomes which a company may be free to spend on the management. This suggestion has been made before in several quarters and has for one reason or the other been kept in abeyance till now. No reasons have been given publicly for an opposition to this suggestion which will if accepted, in the opinion of my Committee do away with the need for all further Governmental interference in the working of Life Offices. The Life Offices will then be free to grow and develop along their own individual lines and the Policyholder will have an assurance that a very judicious care is being taken of every rupee of his saving which he invests in a Life Policy. In view of the immense importance of this question of fixing the ratios of expenses, my Committee suggest that the Government should call a small conference of the representatives of the various Insurance interests in the country with a view to arrive at a fair and equitable solution.

LAPSING COMMISSIONS

This is a proposal of a very far-reaching character which has now been suggested for the first time in the history of the Insurance Legislation in India. Its implications and consequences are far deeper and wider than is apparent at first sight. That is why I have dwelt at length on this question in the general remark above. I trust I have been able to show, firstly, that the proposal is not at all likely to result in any appreciable economy to the companies, and secondly, that the working of Chief Agencies is far more economical than the other types of organisation. That being so, my Committee submit very strongly that it will be altogether one-sided and unfair to deprive the Chief Agents of their legal dues. They further submit that economy should first be effected where extravagance is noticeable. The Table of expense ratios of various prominent companies attached hereto will leave no room for doubt in your mind as to where really this applies.

KAMALADEVI CRITICISES GOVT.'S POST-WAR PLANS

Development Of Basic Industries Ignored While India Will Be Made Market For Finished Products

That the problem of Post-War Planning was not a mere problem of Reconstruction but the reformation of the entire national life was the theme of a speech delivered by Smt. Kamaladevi, on Monday evening at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences. The occasion was the inauguration of a series of lectures known as "Our Post-War Problems."

Dr. Behram H. Mehta, the Director of the Institute, explaining the aims of the lectures observed that it was imperative to see that the politicians and economists who loom large in the sphere of planning, do not run over humanity, forgetting essential human and social values.

Smt. Kamaladevi at the outset referred to the 'epidemic of planning' and stated that the discussions were centred round, mainly, the rehabilitation of demobilised soldiers and the switching back of the national economy from war time to peace time footing. She further observed that 'war or no war India has to start from a scratch. Let us think in terms of the real reconstruction of our national life".

GOVT. PLAN CRITICISED.

Analysing the Post-War Plans, envisaged by the Government she said that it was realised by everyone that the economy of the country was largely dependent on agriculture, industry, transport services and the co-ordination of all these. But when the Government plans were carefully scrutinised, the main emphasis fell on agriculture and an amazing absence of large-scale development of basic industries was glaringly obvious.

Instead of the manufacture of locomotives, automobiles, radio sets, etc., there were plans for development of roads, extension of the broadcasting system which virtually meant the creation of markets to consume finished products.

The seriousness of this could be gauged from the fact that dominions like Canada were expanding their production to the maximum, initiating many basic industries simultaneously.

"Planning without basic industries is as unthinkable as playing Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark", added the speaker.

MAHATMA'S PLAN

Gandhiji's Constructive Programme, she declared was the solution for the multifarious problems of the 700,000 villages of India, but it could be only thoroughly executed if there was a National Government. That was the salient reason why much could not be achieved without a cent per cent national Government.

MAKING VILLAGER SELF-SUPPORTING

U. P. Congressmen's Committee Adopts Report Of Constructive Programme

CAWNPORE, Jan. 7.

A meeting of the Executive of the representative Assembly of U.P. Congressmen met yesterday with Babu Purshottam Das Tandon, Speaker, U.P. Legislative Assembly, in the Chair. Messrs. Feroze Gandhi, Manzar Ali Sokhta, Pandit Vichitra Narain Sharma, Swami Satyanand and three others attended the meeting by invitation.

After discussion, the Committee adopted the report of the Constructive Programme Sub-Committee formed on 13th October last.

The report deals with the basic principles of the constructive programme and outlines a plan to give effect to it.

The proposed plan aims at training village worker in the Technique and Practice of Craft so as to make him self-supporting and also to give training in the managerial side to enable him to run small industrial concerns. Group industries such as khadi, kolhu, leather working, dari, carpet tanning, sopha and paper are also included in the plan. The need of starting polytechnics on commercial lines is also emphasised.

The report recommends the establishment of central officers at Cawnpore and Allahabad. The Central offices will collaborate the work of circle and district committees. It is proposed, according to the plan to set up 1,200 centres in the Province in five years time with the co-operation of the Public. The Committee will meet again tomorrow when Dr. K. N. Katju is expected to participate in the discussions.—A.P.

SHOLAPUR, Jan. 7.—A resolution demanding bonus amounting to three months' wages was passed yesterday at a meeting of workers held by the Girni Kamgar Union.—A.P.

Wild Elephant Kills 3 Men

RAXAUL (Bengal), Jan. 8: Three men while asleep in their house in Amlekhganj were carried away and killed by a wild elephant who suddenly emerged from Amlekhganj forest. The incident took place on the night of January 2.—A. P.

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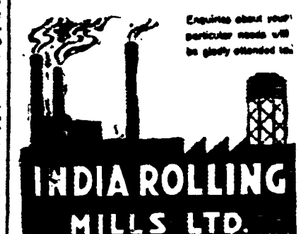

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No Repetition Of 'Versailles' In Far East

India And China Oppose Total Military And Economic Disarmament Of Post-War Japan

HOTSPRINGS (Virginia), Jan. 7.

Apparently the opinion among delegates to the International Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations developed today on the question "how to deal with Japan after the war"

During the three day round table discussions of this subject delegates from 12 nations bordering on the Pacific become sharply divided on whether to crush completely Japan's economic to make war, or whether to admit the Japanese people as full fledged members of the Far Eastern bloc of nations.

The first group headed by certain specialists from western countries favours the complete military and economic disarmament of Japan and an establishment of a "collaborationist" regent—possibly Prince Chichibu or Prince Konoye—to take the place of Emperor Hirohito without completely abolishing the Emperor's constitution of 1889.

The Eastern Group headed by Indians and the Chinese advocates "very mild peace terms for Japan" and insists that the Japanese should be given economic, political and cultural equality with all people throughout the Far East.—Reuter.

Post-War Security And Development Problems

HOT SPRINGS, VIRGINIA, Jan. 6.—The 'Associated Press' reported that students of affairs of the Pacific area from 12 nations will meet here to-day for a twelve-day session of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Members attending this ninth study meeting of the Institute will review work done in study and research during the last year on security and development in the Pacific after the war, and will plan further research.

The Institute of Pacific Relations is an unofficial scientific body devoted to long-range research on economic, social, cultural and political problems of the area. It has national councils in several countries with interests in the Pacific area.

Since the Institute does not sponsor or promote any special policy or programme, it will adopt no resolutions and take no group action at its meeting.

Those in attendance will include members from Australia, Canada, China, France, India, Korea, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States.—USOWI.

MYSTERY EXPLOSION KILLS 1,600 GERMANS

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 7: One thousand six hundred German soldiers, including many officers, perished when a transport—believed to be "Der Kaiser"—sank off the Danish port of Rosnass on Saturday after a violent explosion caused either by a mine or an Allied submarine.

Seventy ambulance cars and an ambulance train were rushed to Rosnass to attend to survivors. They returned empty as only a very few were saved.

"Der Kaiser" was one of the largest German troop carriers used between Norway and Denmark.—GLOBE.

Kakori Case Prisoner Released

LUCKNOW, Jan. 8.

Mr. Bhupendranath Sanyal, a former Kakori Case prisoner, and a member of the A.I.C.C. was released from the Fatehgarh Central Prison yesterday after about four years' detention. Mr. Sanyal has written a book about Marxism which will be published shortly. Mr. Sanyal left for Gorakhpore last night.

Mr. Kali Shanker Shukla of Cawnpore, a Security prisoner was also released yesterday from the Lucknow Central Jail.—United Press.

VOLUNTEERS REACHING WARDHA

Samagra Gramsewa Training Camp Opens On Jan. 11

WARDHA, Jan. 8

About a dozen volunteers have so far arrived from Bengal and Bombay presidencies including Gujarat to the Samagra Gramsewa Training Camp, which opens on January 11, and another 140 are expected before that date. Housing arrangements are nearly complete. Great enthusiasm and activity prevails in Sewagram.

Prof. Kumarappa, Organizing Secretary, All-India Village Industries Association, who was recently released from Jubbulpore jail is arriving on Thursday morning. Dr. Kumarappa's health is failing.—A.P.

MR. HOMI JOINS NON-PARTY CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

Sir Homi Mody and Sir Gopalaswami Iyengar have agreed to serve on the Standing Committee of the Non-Party Conference, announces Sir Jagdish Prasad, Secretary of the Conference.—A. P.

COMMITTEE OF TECHNICIANS

Visvesvaraya's Plea At M. I. T Convention

The past graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, U.S.A., met at a lunch in the Taj Mahal Hotel on Monday. Mr. S. M. Dahanukar, Secretary of the M. I. T. convention, welcoming the guests, referred to Sir Ardeshir Dalal's proposal about sending 500 students abroad for technical training and hailed it as a step in the right direction.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya Chairman, addressing the graduates said:

"I understand at the present time you have three objects in view. One is to start an up-to-date Register of Graduates of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in India to form yourselves into an Association. The Association is also expecting to serve on the lines of an Employment Exchange for its members.

"A second object is so far as you may be permitted to co-operate with and help in the development activities of the post-war reconstruction work of the Government of India. Perhaps they might find your services of value to the several panels they have created.

"A third aim mentioned to me is to take part as far as you can in the establishment of an Institute of Technology in India on the model of the Massachusetts Institute at Boston in U.S.A.

"In two of his recent speeches Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Development Member, Executive Council, announced that Government proposed starting an Institute of Technology similar to the one in which you were trained. He has also expressed himself in favour of the intensive development of industries. It is hoped that he will appoint a small committee of technicians to frame a scheme and start the institution in about three month's time. There is enough material ready for the purpose. Further developments may be worked out leisurely after the Institution has started work. And since the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is to be the model, one or two members from your body will be very helpful if taken on such a Committee.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya further said: "I may also add that we have 45 millions literate persons in this country, but the highest education given here is mainly academic or theoretical. Very little additional training is necessary. There are many men with 80 or 90 per cent of the equipment needed already for leadership; it is for the lack of the remaining 10 or 20 per cent that their talents fail to be effective. The Universities and the new Colleges, which we start in future, should aim at remedying the precise deficiencies met with in our people in the shortest time possible."

Old League Keeps Drug Traffic Under Control

LONDON.—In spite of the war, the Permanent Central Opium Board of the League of Nations, through which 66 countries and 99 colonies co-operate to control international drug traffic, has received reports from 52 countries and 51 other authorities, according to "Headway", Journal of the League of Nations Union.

Failure of Spain to send annual statistics for 1942, the latest year for which figures can be made available, is regarded as a significant omission, because her imports of opium and crude cocaine in the previous two years are known to have reached an abnormally high level. Considerable improvement, however, is noted in Central and South America, from which 189 returns out of 200 due under the Drug Conventions have been received.

To facilitate control over the drug traffic in territory newly occupied by the United Nations, the Opium Board has offered to place its knowledge at the disposal of competent authorities. Otherwise, it is feared, illicit traffic will be revived among people who are suffering mentally or physically from the results of war.—(Worldover Press.)

AMERICANS CAPTURE PALUAN

U. S. Carrier Force Strikes Luzon Island

PEARL HARBOUR, Jan. 7.

A fast carrier force of the United States Third Fleet struck Luzon island in the Philippines on Friday, it was announced in a communique from Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific, today.

Incomplete reports showed that 27 Japanese planes were destroyed, 14 others damaged. The details of damage of Luzon shipping and ground installations is not yet available.

The communique reports that surface units bombarded installations at Suribachi on Paramushir in Kuriles on Friday starting a number of fires. The Japanese batteries returned fire without inflicting damage.

Paluan Captured

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines: The Americans have captured Paluan on Mindoro island. In doing so they smashed Japanese supply dumps and communications. Eighteen parked aircraft were destroyed when the Americans attacked aerodromes in Manila.

Paluan was captured on Thursday. It is in the north-west corner of Mindoro. General MacArthur reported last Wednesday that United States troops had made two new landings on Mindoro island without opposition. The exact location of the landings was not stated.

Dange Blames British Govt.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Mr. S. A. Dange addressing a Federation of Indian students meeting in Caxton Hall in London today, blamed the British Government for the present deadlock in India and the failure to secure full support and co-operation of Indian trade unions and peasant movements in the war against Japan.

Second principal speaker Dr. K. S. Shelvankar dealing with economic problems blamed the authorities for poverty, low wages and famine. The political deadlock and people's distrust of the alien ruler were the causes, he said, of the Government's failure to mobilise the entire industrial and economic resources of India. —Reuter.

Sapru Questionnaire Posted To 200 Persons

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 7: The Sapru Conciliation Committee questionnaire which was adopted at the meeting of the Committee held at Delhi on December 29, 30 and 31, 1944 is being posted to more than 200 persons representing various organisations and almost all the important persons in every province of the country. It is understood the list of persons to whom the questionnaire is being sent includes about 47 Muslims, 20 Indian Christians, five Europeans, five Parsis, 15 Harijans, six Depressed Class members and 22 Sikhs.

The letter addressed to these persons enclosing the questionnaire requests them to "help the Committee with a written statement of their views on the various questions."—A. P.

2 Scheduled Caste M.L.A.s To Join Conciliation Committee

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 7

Two Scheduled Castes representatives have agreed to join the Conciliation Committee, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru announced to-day. They are Mr. J. Suvasgabmugam Pillai, M.L.A., a former Mayor of Madras and Mr. Hem Chandra Naskar, M.L.A., a former Mayor of Calcutta. This raises the strength of the Committee to 29. It is understood that one more member will be added to the Committee shortly.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is likely to visit Lahore during the middle or the third week of this month to meet Master Tara Singh. Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad may also accompany Sir Tej.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3: It is learnt that Mr. B. P. Adarkar, the author of the Health Insurance Scheme for Industrial Workers in India is being appointed an officer on special duty in the Labour Department of the Central Government to deal with the work related to measures for social security.

Case Against Ex-minister

Charge Of Forcibly Rescuing Absconder

PATNA, Jan. 8.

A report from Darbhanga says that the District Sub-Inspector of Police of the Ghanjharpar police station has started a criminal case against Messrs. Anugraha Narayan Sinha, former Finance Minister of Bihar and Satyanarain Sinha, M.L.A. (Central), on a charge of having forcibly rescued one absconder from his custody.

It is learnt that a meeting was held at Ghanjha in connection with relief works where prominent Congress workers of the district had gathered. The A.S.I. after the meeting, arrested one Pandit Radhakant saying that he was Baleshwar Chaudhury who had been absconding since long. Mr. Anugraha Narain and Mr. Satyanarayan gave a statement that the man arrested was not Baleshwar but Radhakant and asked the A.S.I. to release him. The A.S.I., it is stated, complied with the request, but later started a case saying that the absconder was forcibly rescued.

Investigation is proceeding to ascertain which of the two versions are correct.—United Press.

BURMA CAMPAIGN

'45 Makes Good Start Along Entire Front

HQ. S.E.A.C., Jan. 7

A brief review of operations in the S.E.A.C. during the week ended January 5, 1945, is given below:—

The old year ended well in all sectors of the Burma front and 1945 made a good start.

The high lights of the week were the capture of Akyab on the Fifteenth Indian Corps Front, and on the Fourteenth Army Front of Yenu and the important weir at Kabo, north of Yehu, which controls the water supply for the Shwebo plain. The weir is undamaged.

Early on the morning of January 3, British and Indian troops landed on the island of Akyab from three separate points. In the coastal sector H. M. ships and craft of the Royal Indian Navy, carried over a force from the end of the Mayu Peninsula to the northern beaches of the island.

Simla Shooting Case Accused Appeal Dismissed

LAHORE, Jan 8.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Teja Singh of the Lahore High Court, dismissing the appeal, to-day confirmed the sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judge on Abdul Rahim, a 24-year-old Pathan from Dera Ismail Khan involved in the Kalka-Simla Mail Shooting Case.—A. P.

A second party crossed in country craft from Kudaung Island to the north-east side of Akyab Island, and a commando force landed on the beaches at the western outlet of the M-Nagan Chaung. All were unopposed. As the Japanese had found the positions untenable, and had pulled out ahead of the arrival of the invading forces.

Villagers came out to welcome the troops and cheered as they swept inland and southwards towards Akyab town. The recent deterioration of the enemy's position had been rapid. The 25th Indian Division reached foul point, the tip of the Mayu Peninsula and separated from Akyab Island by four miles of water, on December 26.—A. P.

Mr. Vyas Transferred To Esplanade Police Court

BOMBAY, Jan. 8

Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, has been transferred to the Esplanade Police Court, where he took his seat this morning.

Mr. S. A. Hattea, who has been appointed Presidency Magistrate, will sit at Dadar in the place of Mr. Vyas.—A. P.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS V. ADVOCATES

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

An important question of law affecting legal practitioners was decided on reference by the Full Bench of the High Court to-day.

The question was whether an advocate who is enrolled in a High Court other than the Madras High Court but who is not ordinarily practising in such other courts or subordinate courts thereto, is entitled to practise in courts in Madras Province other than the Madras High Court. The Full Bench headed by the Chief Justice, held that the legal Practising Act had no application to persons who are enrolled as advocates under the Indian Bar Councils Act and that they were entitled as a right to practise in any subordinate court.—A. P.

M. R. Masani Warns Optimists: "No Freedom For Subject Nations With Churchill's Three Empires As World's Policemen"

BOMBAY, Sunday.

"I am afraid I cannot accept the assumption made by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in the opening address of this series that the New World Order likely to emerge at the end of the war would spell freedom for India", said Mr. M. R. Masani, while delivering the last of the series of lectures organised by the Freedom Group at the Convocation Hall this afternoon.

According to Mr. Masani, the Dumbarton Oaks scheme meant that what Mr. Churchill had described as "the three Empires"—all of them White—had arrogated to themselves the right to be the world's policemen. In such a setting, the outlook for the peoples of Asia was unquestionably grim.

It was a pity, observed Mr. Masani, that Japanese propaganda had, for its own objects, appropriated the slogan "Asia for the Asiatics" because, faced with the menace of continued White domination, it was a sound slogan for post-war Asia. "If the United States can assert the Monroe Doctrine and organise Hemisphere Defence, if Greek and British Leftists can object to the landing of Gurkha troops in Greece, why, "asked Mr. Masani", may not the peoples of Asia say 'hands off Asia' to all White powers?"

TWO NEW IMPERIALISMS

In addition to the old imperialisms of Britain, France and Holland, which were seeking to re-establish their sway over Burma, Malaya, Indo-China, and the East Indies, Asia was now faced with the menace of two new imperialisms. One of these, namely the American, was as yet only a potential danger and would probably take a mainly economic form. Mr. Masani quoted the United States journal "American Aviation" which stated last year: "The United States should become imperialistic in the Pacific—openly and aggressively....Let us decide who shall and who shall not fly over the Pacific. Let us develop the tropical empire as the new post-war frontier."

The transformation of Russia from a revolutionary to an imperialist State presented the other new menace. Just as Napolean had, in the back-wash of the French Revolution, continued the policies of Louis XIV, so to-day Stalin was resuming the old Tsarist imperialist agrandisement —West, South and East. The events in Iran in the past few months had already made this clear, while at present the heat was being turned on Turkey, probably for forcing open the Dardanelles.

MENACE TO CHINA

For a year now, the Moscow press had attacked the Chinese National Government and, after Mr. Churchill's last visit to Moscow, these attacks had suddenly spread to the Anglo-American press. Could it be that, as alleged in certain American journals, a deal was made for securing Russia's entry into the war against Japan with a part of China as the price? That Marshal Chiang Kai-shek was aware of this menace to Chinese independence and integrity was clear from his rejection of the demand for a "coalition government" made by the Northern Chinese Communists.

Urging greater Indian solidarity with other subject peoples, Mr. Masani deplored the recent reported refusal of the Indians in South Africa to join hands with the coloured and Negro population in that country and also the humiliating attitude of certain Indian interests which looked forward to sharing the spoils of a possible reconquest of Burma.

The achievement of Indian freedom was the keystone of a free Asia. The late President Quezon of the Philippines had recognised this when he said that without a Free India no nation in East Asia could be free.

After Mr. Masani's speech, Prof. P. A. Wadia, who presided summing up the series of lectures said that Indians should not expect to be saved from exploitation so long they continued to exploit the less fortunate among themselves.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha proposed a vote of thanks.

DE GAULLE TO JOIN "BIG THREE" IN TALKS?

LONDON, Jan. 7: "It seems likely that one of the first questions that will be discussed when Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin hold their next meeting will be whether or not General de Gaulle should be invited to join them in conference," declares the diplomatic correspondent of the "Sunday Times."

There is nothing to corroborate the suggestion that is being made that the meeting might take place at sea, adds the paper.—GLOBE.

TOKYO SILENT ON TURKISH BREAK

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The U. S. Federal Communications Commission reported a Tokyo broadcast, beamed in Spanish to Latin America, which said that the Japanese Government "has as yet made no comment" on the announcement of the Turkish Government that it would sever diplomatic and economic relations with Japan.—USOWI.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have sent a telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy requesting him to exercise his prerogative of clemency for commuting the sentences of death passed on the 16 accused in the Chimur and Ashti cases.

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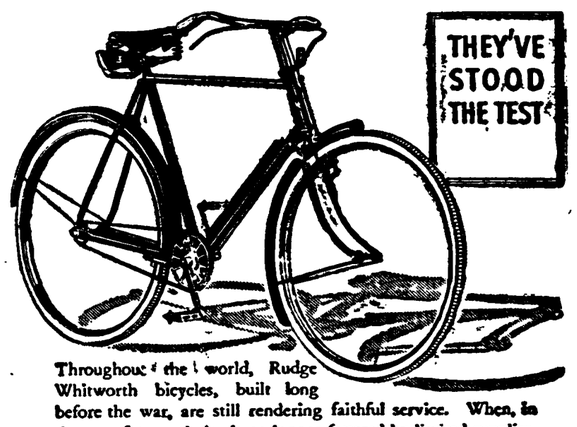

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Relief is instantaneous, but it takes some days to kill off and expel all the germs from the breathing-system—which must be kept clear and clean with Rhinol-O.

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Steel Shares React From New High Level

INCPEASED SELLING IN BULLION MARKET

Cotton Market Steady

BOMBAY, January 8.

The Bombay Share Bazar opened firm and Tata Steel shares reached new high levels, but profit taking was responsible for some recession but general feeling is moderately bullish with a tendency to replace on setbacks.

Acceptance of lower Gold tenders induced heavy unloading in the bullion market and both Gold and Silver prices declined.

Cotton market was quiet during the early part of the session but later firmed on active buying on fears of damage to the growing cotton crop and closed steady.

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

The General Sentiment remains bullish and the local Stock Exchange was fairly steady with moderate business. Some operators are inclined to look for lower levels with a view to buy and they mostly rely over the usual uncertain period prior to the Central Budget. There is abundant supply of cheap money and present holders are unlikely to unload as there is no attractive switch over. As a matter of fact large sums are lying idle awaiting employment and on the other side currency expansion continues. Under such a state we cannot look for any important decline in quotation and the outlook remains constructive.

Tata Steel Dfd Shares opened today at Rs. 2357 and advanced to Rs. 2375 and later reacted to Rs. 2365. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 438 and after improving to Rs. 439 quickened at Rs. 436. Bombay Dying Shares opened at Rs. 1965 and improved to Rs. 1975 and declined to Rs. 1962. Kohinoor Mill Shares opened at Rs. 661 and sagged to Rs. 657. Associated Cement Shares were steady at Rs. 259. Apollo Mill Shares were also steady at Rs.4/9.

Later on there was increased realising on reports of weakness in the bullion market. Thus a portion of the early improvement was wiped off towards the close. Tone of the market was barely steady and further decline is expected to attract replacement support.

Gold & Silver

On Saturday the local bullion market being weak, today tenders for gold were sent at Rs. 72/8 to Rs. 74. This decrease in tenders did not agree with the selling policy of the Reserve Bank and about 10 to 12 thousand tolas gold was sold at Rs. 74 and lower tenders were rejected. Sales of Silver amounted to 300 Bars at Rs. 128/6.

The local market opened steady but under moderate liquidation prices eased off. Ready Gold was quoted at a discount of one anna which shows that the demand for gold is falling off.

Forward Gold opened today at Rs. 74/8 and after declining to Rs. 73/6 steadied at Rs. 73/12 while ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 73/11.

Forward Silver opened at 128/8 and declined to Rs. 127/4 on increased selling pressure and later steadied at Rs. 127/12. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 127/14.

It appears that professional bulls have liquidated their speculative holdings and the trend of prices remains downward.

The market ruled quiet under selling pressure and closed as under:—

SILVER.

Ready	.....	126	15 0
Settlement	.....	126	12 0

GOLD.

Ready	.....	73	8 0
Settlement	.....	73	8 0
Sovereigns	.....	50	4 0

BOMBAY PRODUCE

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

The market was steady with a moderate business Groundnuts Goa delivery December/February were done at Rs. 14/9 while February/March business was reported at Rs 14/9/6. Castorseeds ready were quoted at Rs. 15/12 and Goa delivery at Rs. 15/6. Linseed C.P. and U. P. was placed at Rs. 15/8. G. I. P. Stations at Rs. 15/4 and Nizam State was quoted at Rs. 15.

BANKERS' CLEARING.

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 5th January were as under:—

Number of Cheques: 139145.

Amount of Cheques: 83,30,40,031-10-2.

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTION IN SHARES.

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

MILLS.

Apollo 4/9/6 4/10/6 4/9 4/9/6 4/8/6 4/8/9.
Bharat 69 70 69.
Bombay Dyeing 1967/8 72/8 63/12 70 67/8 73/12 70 73/12 58/12 62/8 55 62/8 52/8 55.
Central India 446 42 44 40 42 37/8 39 37 38 37/8.
Central India Pref. 740.
Century 925 900.
Colaba 242/8 43 41/8 42/8 39 40/8.
Edward Textile 840 33/12 35.
Elphinstone Ord 98 97 98/8 97 98.
Elphinstone Pref. 128/12 27/8.
Finlay 338 36 39/8 34/8 35.
Gokak 337 34/8 35 32/8 33 31/8.
India United Defd. 3/8 3/7 3/8/9 3/7/6 3/8 3/7/6.
India United Ord. 17/4 17/8 17/7 17/5 17/9 17/8 18 17/13 17/15 17/9 17/12 17/9/8.
Indore 847/8 35 50 32/8 48/12 46/4.
Kohinoor 663 58 64 53 62 57 59 56 58 53 56 53 54.
Luxmi Cotton 1382/8.
Meyer 233/12 35 32/8 36/4 34/6.
Minerva 278/12 77/8.
Model 276/4 75 76/4.
Morarjee 735 32/8 40 37/8 41/4.
Mysore 336/4.
New City 430 31/4.
New Great 440 44 41 45 39 41 38.
Phoenix 635 42/8.
Podar 385 82/8.
Raja Bahadur Poona 136/4 37/8.
Sassoon Cotton 25 24/8 24/12 24/8.
Shri Nivas 400 410 400.
Simplex 293 90/8 93 89/8 90/8 89 89/8.
Swadeshi 595 90 95 88 90 88.
Swan 344 47/8 43 44.
Tata Mills 73 72/12 73/8 72/12 73.

BANKS.

A. B. C. 34/8.
Baroda 142/8 43.
Central 87 87/8.
Imperial Old 2040 38/12.
Imperial New 510 15.
Habib 81
India 193/8.
Reserve 135/4 35/8.
Union 10/2.

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad 220.
Andhra Valley 1827/8 30.
Tramway Ord. 152 52/8 51/12.
Tramway Pref 72 72/8.
Tata Hydro Ord. 209.
Tata Power Ord. 1915 12/8 17/8 15.

INSURANCE.

British India 23.
Empire 1070.
New India 84/4 84/8 84 84/4.
Oriental 6450.
Vulcan 48/10.

Bombay Steam 625 20 22/8 20.
Scindia 37/4 36/12 37/12 36/14 37/7 37/2 37/6 (Ex. Div.).
Jam Wire 150 (5-1-45).
Tata Steel Defd. 2360 42/8 55 45 80 70 75 60 65 60 67/8 52/8 62/8 52/8 57/8.
Tata Steel Ord. 439 34 36 35 41 37/8 38/8 34/8 36/8 33/8 36/8 33 33/8.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 163/8 63/4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 461/4 60 63/12 62/8 65.
Associated Cement 260 58/4 60 57/8 58/12.
Belapur 238 37 38/8 36/8 37/8 37.
Bombay Burma Old 550 45 47/8 40 45 40 42/8.
B. B. Petrol 4/1 4/5/6 4/4 4/4/6 4/4/3.
Indian Bleaching 195 191.
Premier Construction Ord. 231 34 29 31 28 29.
Shivrajpur 62/8 61/8 62.
Tata Chemical 21/6.
Tata Oil 78/4 77/8 78/8.
Western India Match 315 20.
Berar Mfg 340.
Cooria 226/4.
New Union Mill 28 28/8 27/8.
Mukund Iron 14/6.

Bombay Cotton

The market opened today at Rs. 446/8 for March delivery and declined to Rs. 445 under scattered selling and later steadied at Rs. 446/8. May option was very steady at a premium of Rs. 11/8 at Rs. 458.

The market opinion is becoming divided at this level and absence of professional activity is telling on the market. Spot cotton market is steady with a moderate offtake. This year the crop is likely to be well under average expectation and hedge selling is not likely to have any important effect of depressing prices during the marketing period of the crop. Judging the situation based on the prospective supply and demand present prices are not high and as the cotton reaches its final destination, the market will do better in the long run.

The market was quiet and March was quoted at Rs. 445. Towards the close there was increased buying on fears of damage to the Punjab Cotton crop and March advanced to Rs. 450/4. The market finally closed at 6 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. March	.....	449	8 0
I.C.C. May	.....	460	12 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
I.C.C. March	451	447/12	447/12
I.C.C. May	460	458/4	459/4
Karachi Mar	45/15/6	45/10/6	45/10/6

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton March contract is 493 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF P. S. COTTON ENTER INTO LOANS.

NEW YORK, Jan 6.

Cotton edged forward under the leadership of new crops on mill and speculative buying with expectations that Government will continue to support prices and the official forecast that shortage of farm labour will continue this year. Sentiment was further aided by the Commodity Credit Corporation's acceptance of offers of 50,000 bales for shipment to France and the belief that spinners will soon re-enter spot market aggressively. Memphis area merchants are worried by large quantities entering loan and being absorbed by the purchase programme with many holding the opinion that prices will have to advance sharply in order to induce farmers to repossess their cotton. Cotton goods quiet with mills marking time, awaiting the new Government directives.

TRADE SUPPORT.

Cotton opened steady, one point to two points up, continuing to reflect the predominance of bullish factors with the trade readily absorbing scale-up hedges. Meanwhile usual week-end uncertainties supplemented by a disposition to await President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress served to restrict trading, but the session closed steady, two points up to unchanged. March opened at 22.17 and advanced to 22.18. The market closed unchanged to 2 points up.

HAPUR MARKET NOTES.

HAPUR, Jan 5.

GUR AND RAW SUGAR: Market steady. There was some gain in prices now quoted at 8/4 to 8/8 Arrivals were poor due to cloudy weather but so were exports and there is a tendency for the accumulation of stock. Average daily arrivals 2 to 3 thousands mds.

BULLION: Market was mostly quiet but towards the close of the week a definitely steadier tone has possessed the market. Some of the earlier loss has been recovered and silver and gold are now respectively quoted at 131/8 and 75/8.

HAPUR MARKET QUOTATIONS.

HAPUR, Jan. 8.

Weather extremely cold. Good showers received. Market arrivals were nil. Grains and Gur steady. Wheat control rate 9/12, Gram 7/4, Barley 5/14, Peas Ready 5/12, Arhar Ready 6/10 Maize 5/12, Bajra 6/15/6 Rapeseed 12, Urad 11, Moong 10, Gur 8 to 8/8, Oats 8/8. Stocks unchanged. Bardana Chet 53/12, Silver 130/1, Gold 74/4, Guwar Maha 6/15, Baishak 6/10/6. Futures quiet with little speculative interest.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

Tata Ordinary 434, Tata Deferred 2355, Indian Iron 41/14, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 34/8, Bombay Dyeing 1952/8, Central India 437/8, Century 925, Gokak 332/8, Kohinoor 653/12, Simplex 289, Andhra Valley 1815, Tata Hydro 208/12, Tata Power 1912/8, Associated Cement 258, Belapur 235/10, Bombay Burma (Old) 540.

WITHDRAWAL OF GOVT. PLEDGE TO FEED BENGAL

Adjournment Motions For Central Assembly

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

Four adjournment motions have so far been tabled for the Central Assembly's budget session beginning on February 8. The first in Mr. A. C. Dutta's name seeks to discuss the withdrawal of the Government of India's undertaking to feed Bengal. The other three have been sent in by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, one to discuss the Government of India's "neglect" to apply economic and other sanctions against South Africa, the second to discuss the Punjab Mail smash near Arah, E. I. Railway, and the third about the murder of the station master, Humayun Station, N. W. Railway staff, on December 9.—A. P.

BOMBAY, Monday: The Rt. Rev. Richard Dyke Acland, Bishop of Bombay, to-day conducted a communion service in memory of the late Bishop of Dornakal, Dr. V. M. Azariah.

MONEY MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

LONDON: Banks buying 90 days/st. 1/6 1/4 1 and 2 months: 1/6 9/32 3 to 6 months.

B. C. RATES: T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16.

Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32.

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 1/8.

LDN/NEW YORK.

Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4 D D Rs. 332 3/4.

Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs. 327.

LDN/MONTREAL.

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2.

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs. 295 1/4.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call, one and two months 1/4 p.c, 3 to 5 months 1/2 p.c, 6 to 11 months 3/4 p.c, 12 months 1 1/4 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

WALL STREET MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

U. S. Steel	60-7/8
Bethelehem Steel	68-1/4
N. Y. Central R. R. Com	24-1/8
N. P. Central 5 p.c 2013	94
N. Y. Chicago St. Louis Pfd.	114-1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	52-1/4
Chase National Bank	44-3/8
Nat. City Bank of N. Y.	43-1/8
General Motors	64
General Electric	39-1/2
Sun Life Assurance	315
Texas Corpn.	49-7/8
Sinclair Oil	16-1/4
Socony Vacuum	14-5/8
Anaconda Copper	30
Kennecott Copper	38-1/4
Int. Nickel	29
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	164-5/8
Western Union 'A'	44-1/4
Consolidated Edison	25-1/4
Australia 5 p.c 1955	99-5/8
Montgomery Ward	50-1/2

BARDANA AND GUWAR FUTURES:

Markets remained quiet throughout. Price fluctuations were unimportant Mana. delivery — business was small. Guwar, baishak is now quoted at 6/9/9 and Bardana chet at 53/12.

FOOD GRAINS: There is no change in wheat control rate. But market supplies appear to be stringent. Local arrivals were nil. Present stock of 565 khattis is owned entirely by the Government which have been requested to make atleast one khatti on alternate days available for public sale here. Control rate is 9/12. Course food gain prices have recorded a rise during the week and are now quoted at gram 7/4/3, barley 5/14/6 maize 5/12 peas ready 5/12 khattis 5/11/5. There is no change in stock position.

'CONVEYED TO WEST IDEALS OF EAST'

Corporation's Tribute To Romain Rolland

The Municipal Corporation adjourned on Monday without transacting any business on account of the death of Romain Rolland. Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor, referring to the famous Frenchman said: "Mr. Rolland was one of those who belong to all times, and not merely to their own. He belonged to no one particular country or nation but to the world. In him the world has lost a friend of mankind. He stood up for justice and wherever he found exploitation or wrong, he would not mince matters but plunge headlong into the fight against it. He loved peace and stood for it firmly and this brought him Nobel Prize. Mahatma Gandhi and he had similar outlook on life and human conditions. In his life of Mahatma Gandhi he has conveyed to the West, the ideals of the East and what Mahatmaji stands for.

"He loved Art and wrote its history. He had made a deep study of the history of music An erudite scholar, a novelist, a dramatist, critic, socialist and pacifist the world has lost in him one who will ever be remembered for his noble sentiments and work in higher spheres of life."

Mr. S. K. Patil then moved: "That the Corporation have learnt with deep regret the sad news of the death of M. Romain Rolland who was a great scholar, an author of international repute, and who by his noble ideals of universal brotherhood and peace endeared himself to all peace loving peoples of the world, especially the Indian people, whose aspirations and struggles for national emancipation he faithfully interpreted by his writings to the world.

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement.

That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Corporation do now adjourn without transacting any business to-day.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and carried standing.

EXILE GOVT. FOR BULGARIA IN BERLIN

BERNE.—The Nazis have asked ex-King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, now living in Berlin, to organise a new Government-in-exile to replace the now liberated Sofia Government, according to Berlin reports. The ex-King is stated to have declined the offer on the ground that he has not been in touch with his country for a long time, and that he has no following in Bulgaria.—India Press Service.

QUOTA-PROTEST DAY

The Gen. Secretary, Jamiatul Quraish, Ahmedabad, writes:—

"Ahmedabad Jamiut-al-Quraish has resolved to observe "Quota-Protest" Day on 10th January, as the present quota of 124 buffaloes fixed for slaughter per week at Ahmedabad is inadequate. On this day, all the shops selling beef and mutton will remain closed. A public meeting will be held to pass a resolution requesting the Government to increase the present quota."

NAGPUR, Jan. 7: Mr. G. V. Deshpande, Secretary, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, to-day left for Berar, where he will initiate a campaign against the session of Berar to the Nizam's Dominions.—A.P.

5 YEAR PLAN FOR ORISSA

Adviser, Gokhal Distributes Copies To Elicit Criticism

CUTTACK, Jan. 7.

Mr B K. Gokhal, Adviser handed out copies of the first draft of the five year plan of development of construction for Orissa. He said he was placing the draft before the public to elicit co-operation and constructive criticism. The plan involves a total expenditure of approximately 33 crores.

It is proposed to expand the existing Engineering School of Cuttack into a college. Students will be sent abroad for training in Technical Subjects by giving stipends and scholarships. There are provisions for building projects, improvement of Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries, Education and rural uplift, public health etc., Provision is also made for High Court for which the Legislative Assembly has presented an address to His Majesty King Emperor.—Orient Press.

Industrial Court Denies Having Given Any Orders About Tata Mill Strike

The Secretary, Industrial Court, Bombay, writes:—

"In connection with the cases relating to the strikes in the Tata Mills, which were heard by Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia, President, Industrial Court, on the 3rd January 1945, it appears that a wrong impression has been created on account of the incorrect statement issued by the General Secretary of the Textile Labour Union to certain sections of the press.

The Secretary of the Union writes that the demands of the employees have been accepted by the Court. This statement is entirely incorrect. The Court has not passed so far, any orders on the applications of the mills for declaring the strikes illegal. The orders are still reserved."

Rly. Station Master Stabbed And Robbed

BOMBAY, Monday.

A daring dacoity was committed in the early hours of this morning when two dacoits from a gang of crooks assaulted the Assistant Station Master of a G. I. P. Railway Station with knives and decamped with a cash box containing Rs. 2,837.

It is stated that the A. S. M. was taking the night's collection with him and was accompanied by a porter. He was suddenly accosted by the 'goondas' who stabbed him and bolted with the box.

Mr. S. S. Tate, the victim is now in the K. E. M. Hospital.

Four alleged accomplices of the culprits who were waiting outside in a taxi armed with knives were arrested by S.I. Navle of the Railway Police who rushed to the spot upon hearing the alarm raised by Mr. Tate.

Their names are Khudkhan, Deo Narayen Sidhlal, Subhenan Bachulal and Roopsingh Kalyansingh.

The two men who decamped with the booty are absconding.

CORONER FINDS BOY'S SKULL BADLY SMASHED

Accidental Verdict Recorded In Military Truck Accident

At the inquest held over the dead body of Vishram Sara who met with an accident on Prere Road on the 15th December, one of the members of the Bombay City Coroner's Jury asked whether there was any sign of the hitting on the body of the deceased, by the car which escaped notice, the Coroner replied, that he examined the body personally and found the skull very badly smashed.

The Police Officer stated that the actual car which knocked down the boy escaped notice and the Military car which happened to pass from opposite direction was stopped. But the driver and the passengers in the Military car could only give evidence, as to how the boy was found, the skull being badly smashed and how the boy went spinning about 15 feet from the place of accident and then succumbed to the injuries.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded as due to his accidentally running into the right end of Military Transport Truck about 45 to 50 feet and crushed under a wheel.

SUBURBAN NOTES

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, Jan. 6

Chhotalal Vasantram, a shopkeeper of Vile Parle was fined Rs 291 or in default to undergo 2 months' R.I. by Mr. G. R. Chaubal, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, for having large stock of undeclared Ghee in his shop.

Mahomed Khoja of Jogeshwari was placed before Mr. G. R. Chaubal First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, for having in his possesion 160 tolas of ganja without permit. The accused was sentenced to undergo 2 months' R.I.

Shivaram Tatyaba Jadhav and Gangaram Shanker, who were seen loitering about in the Juhu Aerodrome limits without a pass or permit were placed before Mr. G. R Chaubal, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra under section 10(1) (4) of D.I.R., pleaded guilty and were each fined Rs. 51 or in default 25 days' R I

HIGH COURT REOPENS

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Bombay High Court re-opened to-day after the X'mas vacation. Mr. Justice Chagla presided over the Criminal Sessions.

SHRI SHANTI SURISHAWAR JAYANTI FAIR

SHRI SHANTI SURISHWAR JAYANTI FAIR will be held at Mandoli Siroh: 5 days from 10th to 18th January, 1945.

The public intending to join this fair is informed that Motor Buses will be available for Mandoli at AGRAWAL MOTOR SERVICE garage near Vishnu Dharamshala ABU ROAD.

For further information apply to the Manager, AGRAWAL MOTOR SERVICE, ABU ROAD.

1659

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Growth.	Total receipts for week ending 4th Jan. 1945.	Total receipts to date (in bales) since 1st September. 1944.	1943.
Wardha/Hinganghat-Nagpur	866	1,597	15,887
Oomra long staple	607	1,882	6,125
Oomra good staple	2,114	4,716	14,470
Oomra fair staple	7,536	28,682	122,466
Khandesh superor	.....	1,929	14,906
Khandesh ordinary	2,590	9,283	30,357
TOTAL OOMRAS	13,713	48,089	204,211
Dholleras/Mathia	3,321	18,815	9,239
Broach-Surat	5,777	44,171	25,452
Compta-Dharwar	991	25,821	11,141
Westerns-Northerns	2,000	10,988	2,397
Rajputana-N.-W. F. Provinces	.....	228	.....
Sind-Punjab	19,335	134,426	119,262
Coconada Red	.....	.....	.....
Tinny-Cambodia	.....	3,664	500
Other Indian Sorts	.....	1,028	602
American	.....	.....	.....
Soudan	.....	1	26,003
Egyptians	26,452	83,975	62,415
East Africans	1,679	57,042	38316
Total	73,268	426,048	499,538

SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION.	Bales.	Same period last year.	Difference.
Estimated visible and invisible Bombay supply 31st Aug. 1944	1,082,463	1,171,834	+ 89,371
Receipts by Rail & Sea from 1st Sept. 1944 to 4th Jan. 1945	428,048	499,538	+ 71,490
Receipts by Road do.	1,200	1,000	+ 200
TOTAL SUPPLY	1,511,711	1,672,372	+ 160,661
TOTAL EXPORTS	56922	55,184	+ 1,738
Estimated local Mill consumption from 1st September 1944 to 4th January 1945	500,371	499064	+ 1,307
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	557,293	554,248	+ 3,045
STOCKS with Exporters' Mills and Merchants as on 4th January 1945.	824,436	1,038,960	+ 214 522
Against last fortnight	835,814		
Decrease	— 11,376		

Stocks with Bombay mills on 31-8-1944 were 447 994 bales.

COTTON PRESSED.

	1944.	1943.
Pressings during the week ending 22nd December	95,704	136,307
Total Pressings from 1st, September to 22nd December.	506,493	7,44,830

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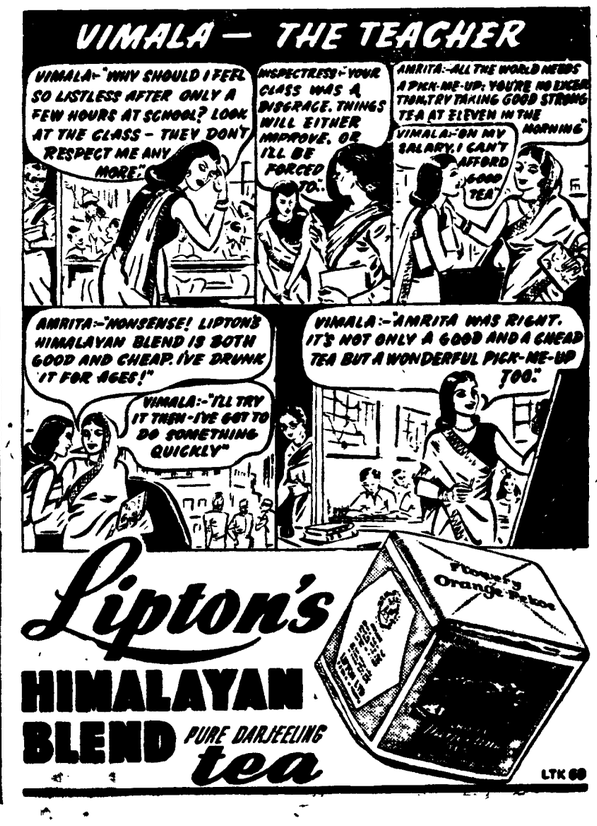
VIMALA — THE TEACHER


VIMALA:-"WHY SHOULD I FEEL SO LISTLESS AFTER ONLY A FEW HOURS AT SCHOOL? LOOK AT THE CLASS - THEY DON'T RESPECT ME ANY MORE!"
INSPECTRESS:-"YOUR CLASS WAS A DISGRACE. THINGS WILL EITHER IMPROVE, OR I'LL BE FORCED TO..."
AMRITA:-"ALL THE WORLD NEEDS A PICK-ME-UP: YOU'RE NO EXCEPTION. TRY TAKING GOOD STRONG TEA AT ELEVEN IN THE MORNING"
VIMALA:-"ON MY SALARY, I CAN'T AFFORD GOOD TEA!"
AMRITA:-"NONSENSE! LIPTON'S HIMALAYAN BLEND IS BOTH GOOD AND CHEAP. I'VE DRUNK IT FOR AGES!"
VIMALA:-"I'LL TRY IT THEN - I'VE GOT TO DO SOMETHING QUICKLY"
VIMALA:-"AMRITA WAS RIGHT. IT'S NOT ONLY A GOOD AND A CHEAP TEA BUT A WONDERFUL PICK-ME-UP TOO."
Lipton's
HIMALAYAN BLEND PURE DARJEELING tea
Finest Orange Pekoe
LTK 60

MUTT AND JEFF—It's a cinch that their fishing boat will soon be a submarine

By BUD FISHER

I MADE A HOLE IN THE BOTTOM OF THE BOAT TO LET THE WATER OUT BUT MORE'S COMIN' IN!
YOU BOOB, DO SOMETHING! STOP THAT LEAK! I'M TAKING CARE OF THIS ONE!
WHAT'LL I DO?
DO SOMETHING! SIT ON IT!
SEEMS LIKE I'LL NEVER GET FINISHED BAILING THIS OUT!
I'M SITTIN' ON IT BUT IT DON'T SEEM TO DO MUCH GOOD!

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Residential Salesman in important Districts for sales of Gasplants wanted. State previous experience. Good prospect for the right man Box No. 6994. "Bombay Chronicle."

Lady Typist with knowledge of accounts wanted. State age, qualifications, if independent and salary expected. Box No. 6992, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted part-time Hindu Lady Typist at G.I.P. Matunga 3 to 4 hours in the morning. Good salary to efficient Hand. Apply Box No. 7002, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted experienced Sub-Assistant Surgeons for permanent appointment in the Medical Department. Present Salary Rs. 75/- p.m. with free unfurnished quarter or house-rent in lieu thereof. Apply with copies of certificates to the Chief Medical Officer, Bharatpur State, Bharatpur. 1656

Wanted: Professor of Education for Muslim University Aligarh. He must have obtained a Diploma or Degree in Education from a foreign University and must have teaching experience. Persons having administrative experience as well will be preferred. Applicants should send with their applications a list of their publications and articles written on educational problems. Salary in the grade of Rs 500-40-700-25-800, according to qualifications. Applications must reach the Registrar, Muslim University, Aligarh by 25th January, 1945. 1661

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AGENTS WANTED

Agents and district Agents and Travelling Agents required for the followings:—1. Goenka's disinfectants, 2. Rainbow brand water proof Tarpaulins 3, Mohan Washing soap. Please apply to Northern India Supply Syndicate, Gandhi Chowk, Cawnpore. 1663

Agents wanted in Bombay for easy saleable products Terms attractive. Write Box 6999, "Bombay Chronicle."

AGENCY WANTED

Northern India Supply Syndicate, Cawnpore is open for agencies in U. P. of mill stores Huller parts, mills machineries, paints, toilets, Fancy wares etc. Only reliable firms should please correspond. Scientific organisation. Sales and distribution guaranteed. 1662

MEDICAL ADLETS

Cobra-Cane (Cobra-manured Sugarcane) for all types and stages T. B. 21 days course only. Rs. 60/- Greenfields (India). Pindrai C. P. 6860

Chitrakot-Asthma-Specific. Famous to cure the dreaded disease permanently by one dose to be taken on 28-1-45 (Fullmoon). Apply atonce Kr. Badri Nath Singh, Shubh Chintak Karyalaya, Chitrakot, Dist. Banda. 7006

TO BE LET

To let, plot of land, 400 square yards, near Shivaji Park. Apply Ghangurde Vaidya Wadi Thakurdwar, Bombay. 7003

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans arranged to Gazetted servants on shops, work-shops or securities See Kumar Co., 133, Dadyseth Agiary Lane. 6989

INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIP

An export-import businessman of considerable experience seeks sound financier partner to organise present and postwar export-import business with America and allied countries. Apply G. P. O: Box 1105, Bombay. 6998

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Wanted—Chill or Mild Steel Rollers Size:—14' inches to 16' Diameter 64' inches to 93' in length. Ramjanki Bartan Factory, Farrukhabad, U. P. 7004

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Corks Indian Manufacture in all numbers and sizes including discs, washers etc. At very moderate rates. Apply to Gosris Limited, Ernakulam. 6851

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

WANTED a Certificated COLLIERY SURVEYOR for a large Colliery in Central India. The job carries high future prospects for a capable Surveyor. Apply early stating age, date and number of Mines Department Certificate with details of underground practical experience along with starting salary expected to Box No. 1645, "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

Office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals). BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Two public auctions will be held at the Port Salvage Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay as follows:

Materials offered for sale	Time.	Date.
	A.M.	
(i) Miscellaneous	10-30	17-1-1945.
(ii) M. T. Parts	10-30	18-1-1945.

Full particulars of (1) are: Coir Cordage, U|S armcured rubber hose pipe flexible, U|S canvas hose pipe, U|S navy caps, U|S coir matting including fenders, U|S gunny sacking, U|S mattresses and pillows, Leather scrap, U|S shovels, U|S cigarette packets, U|S camouflage netting, U|S asbestos packing and Cylinder caskets, U|S belting pieces, U|S Naval waterproof coats, U|S manilla rope, U|S carpets, U|S packing material, U|S water bottles, U|S canvas, rubber scrap, U|S brushes, U|S hoop iron, binding wire in small pieces, Bituminious paper, U|S, U|S Steel beds, U|S hurricane lanterns, Accumulators glass U|S, U|S film cans, U|S tea chests, U|S secondary battery cases, assorted tins U|S, Enamelled ware, provision tins U|S, U|S phenoltins, U|S wash basins, U|S 10 gal. drums, Paint keg lids, U|S K. O. tins, Aircraft scrap (ferrous and nonferrous), U|S biscuit tins, 4|5 gal. drums, U|S, U|S fire extinguishers, U|S Misc., Oil and Paint drums (2 gal. and 4 gal.) U|S 45 gal. drums, steel wire in coils ¼ dia., Aircraft scrap, Light ferrous scrap. U|S assorted piping, Aircraft scrap, U|S handcart bodies, Aircraft wings (aluminium and aircraft fabric), Electric wire in pieces Aircraft wings (Aluminium) Galv. sheet scrap consisting of ventilatot dry cell batteries.

And (ii) are: Ignition coils, etc., Transfer gears, gear boxes, shackle pins, king pins, fan blades, fan and dynamo etc., Rolls Royce engines, motor cycle handles, forks, stands, petrol tanks, etc., Fly wheels, crank shafts, camshafts etc., Broken springs and leaves, Broken and U|S tools, ball and roller bearings, door locks, etc., cylinder blocks, cylinder heads, manifolds, clutch, forks, gudgeon pins, etc., steering columns, boxes, wheelspropellor shafts, universal joints, radiator covers, etc., Dashboard metal rames, instrument pannel frames, etc., unassembled drivers chairs and plates gear boxes, assorted gears, motor cycle brake shoes, fly wheel rings, brake levers, change speed levers, etc., rear axle, front axles, Chassis frames, complete with cross members and springs, brackets, etc., Ambulance chassis complete with body, reat axle and reat springs, Load cable Harnischfegor crawler crane etc.,

Further particulars and conditions of sale will be announced prior to the commencement of the auction by the Government Auctioneer.

(1660)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

Public Health Department

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts of Resident Medical Officer and Part-time Hon. Pathologist & Bacteriologist at the infectious Diseases Hospitals at Arthur Road.

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER: Candidates must be registered medical graduates of the Bombay University or other recognised university must be under 30 years of age except in case of officers in Municipal service and must have held resident appointments in general or infectious diseases hospitals. Administrative experience in general or infectious diseases hospitals will be considered an additional qualification. The pay of the post is Rs 200-15-350 per month plus dearness allowance according to rules in force with free furnished quarters. The selected candidate will be on one year's probation in the first instance and will be confirmed on approved service thereafter. He will be entitled to the benefits of the Municipal leave and Provident Fund Regulations, and will be required to stay in the quarters provided.

The part-time Honorary Pathologist and Bacteriologist—Candidates must possess the M.D. degree with Pathology or M. D in Medicine or an equivalent qualification and experience of having worked in the Pathology Department of a large hospital for a period of at least 5 years. The selected candidate will be required to attend the hospital for about 5 hours every day. The post carries an honorarium of Rs. 150/- per month. Further particulars as regards the terms and conditions of the post can be had from the office of the undersigned.

Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications, previous experience and accompanied by copies of testimonials, certificates of age and physical fitness should be made on a prescribed form to be obtained from the office of the undersigned on payment of annas eight only so as to reach him not later than 29-1-1945

Persons in Municipal service are eligible to apply

Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify the applicant.

B. C. DASGUPTA,
Executive Health Officer,
Bombay Municipality.

Public Health Department
Bombay, 5-1-1945. 1654

PUBLIC NOTICES

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from candidates who are residents of the following Districts of this Railway to fill anticipated vacancies in the Ticket Collectors' grade, on Rs. 40|- per mensem (fixed):—

(1) Rayapuram
(2) Bezwada
(3) Guntakal and Pakala
(4) Hubli.

2. Applicants should satisfy the following conditions:—

(i) EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS: Must have passed S.S.L.C. Examination or Eighth Standard of European High School and must have a good knowledge of English.
Candidates from Bombay Presidency Schools must have passed the Matriculation Examination or equivalent thereof.
(ii) AGE: Must be between 18 and 25 years of age on 1st January 1945.
(iii) MINIMUM HEIGHT: 5 feet 5 inches.

3. A list of successful candidates will be maintained and they will be offered appointment as and when vacancies occur.

4. CANDIDATES MUST BE PREPARED TO WORK AT ANY STATION ON THE M. & S. M. RAILWAY.

5. Applications should be in the prescribed form which can be had from the Chief Commercial Manager, M. & S. M. Railway, by POST only. Requests for Application Forms should be accompanied by Stamped and Addressed envelopes.

6. The application form must be completed and forwarded to the Chief Commercial Manager so as to reach him on or before 25th January, 1945.

7. Applications must be accompanied by copies of certificates regarding education and character. Originals should not be sent. Candidates called for interview must produce original certificates.

8. Candidates, if and when appointed, will be entitled to Dearness Allowance according to the rules in force, in addition to pay.

CHIEF COMMERCIAL MANAGER,
M. & S. M. Railway,
Park Town, Madras. 1657

NOTICE

The Printing & Dyeing Works Owners' Association, Bombay, has decided that an All India Hand Printers and Dyers Associations' Federation be formed and also to hold an exhibition of Hand Prints. The first Conference of the Said Federation will be held on in the near future. So we hope all such Associations throughout India, will co-operate and communicate to the following address. To, The Secretary, The Printing & Dyeing Works Owners' Association, 1st Floor, Coronation Bldg., C. P. Tank, BOMBAY 4. 1662

NOTICE

The Inquiry Post for Bombay City set up by the Controller General of Civil Supplies, Government of India, which was hitherto located on the 1st Floor, Crawford Market has been shifted to the ground floor of Head Police Office, Crawford Market. 1665

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tender for printing, and supplying Goods Tariff Part I-B. Tender form and sample obtainable from the Stationery Supdtt., G. I. P. Rly., Printing Press, Byculla, on payment of Rs. 4/- not refundable. Money Order or Cash only. Closing date 6-2-45, at 3 P. M. (S. T.). 1651

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my clients, the BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY have agreed to purchase from Bai YEMNABAI, wife of Ebrahim Haji Mahomed, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any claim or right of any of inheritance or mortgage, gift, trust possession, lease, lien or otherwise should make the same known to the undersigned at his Office at Improvement Trust Building Napier Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she or they will be precluded therefrom.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and tax tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Maruti Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement seventy square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Vijaysing Liladhar and others (Trustees), on or towards the South by Maruti Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Rehmatbai widow of Cassum Mahomed, on or towards the West by the property of Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay and bears New Survey No. 8733 and Cadastral Survey No. 856 of Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No 2488 and Street No. 18. Dated this 9th day of January 1945

MANEKBOY B. MANIAR,
Purchasers' Attorney. 1658

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

STAFF SELECTION COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from natives of the Province of Bombay for enlistment as candidates for recruitment to clerical vacancies in this Administration.

PAY—Rs. 55-60-5|2-90. Also War allowance of Rs. 16|- per month at present, and house rent allowance as admissible under the rules.

PROBATION—Six months.

Qualifications — Matriculation, High School, Cambridge Senior or any higher examination. Graduates should have obtained not less than 45% and non-graduates not less than 50% in their respective examinations.

AGE—Not more than 25 years on the 1st April 1945.

Applications should be on prescribed forms which will be supplied on payment of Re. 1|- per copy.

Candidates already employed elsewhere must apply thrcugh the head of their office.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 31st January 1945.

Canvassing in any form will disqualify a candidate for appointment.

Secretary,
Staff Selection Committee,
Bombay Port Trust,
Administrative Offices,
Bombay. (1652)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DOWAGER RANISAHEB GULABKUNVARBA, wife of the late Fatehsinghji Motisinghji of Chhota Udaipur of Bombay and Chhota Udaipur Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Hamam House, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax but now redeemed land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of Walkeshwar Road, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2770 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, New No. 2129, Old Survey No. 13, New Survey No. 7293, Cadastral Survey No. 315 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and in the book of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2490 (4-5 and 1) and Street Nos. 451 B and 425 A-31 and present Street No. 66, 70-71 and 70-70A and bounded as follows:—that is to say: on or towards the East by the property of Bai Cooverbai, widow of Jivanji Temulji Readymoney, on or towards the West by the property of Ramda Dossa, on or towards the North by the property of Muncherji Dhanjibhoy Readymoney and on or towards the South by Walkeshwar Road.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1945.

AMIN DESAI & NANAVATI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
(1655)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF

A Collection of old Indian paintings representing portraits of old Indian Princes, Court and other scenes, silver and 14 and 18 ct. gold Gent's and Ladies wrist watches by Beaumont and McCabbe, Table clocks, table glass ware and cutlery, plated ware coffee cups, porcelain ornaments, figures, etc. Besides old Indian blackwood high back carved chairs, sofas, round and side tables, etc., will be held at the sale Room of the undersigned on Thursday, the 11th January, 1945, at 3 P. M.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers,
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS OF ART.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY OLD AND VALUAELE COLLECTION OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH VASES, LARGE LOT OF VERY OLD LARGE FLAT DISHES, A BIG LOT OF JADE AND IVORY CARVED FIGURES, SNUFF BOTTLES, CANTON, CHINA WARE, HEAVY CUT-GLASSWARE, RICH CROCKERY, JARS, PLATES, VERY OLD WALL PLATES AND NUMEROUS OTHER ARTICLES OF ART.

Under instructions from M|s. Eastley Lam & Co., Attorneys for the Executrix, M|s. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 9th January, 1945, at 11-30 A.M. (N.S.T.) at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, the abovementioned articles belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. G. M. Banaji, well-known Collector of Curios and Antiques. On view from the 4th inst. from 11-30 to 5-30.

BENGAL BELTING
MADE IN INDIA
For Strength & Grip

BENGAL HOSE
FOR WATERING and FIRE FIGHTING

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CALCUTTA.
Phone: Cal. 5569, 4608

Sole Selling Agents:—
Bombay Presidency
Central Province
The Punjab, Sind,
Karachi, Baluchistan
and
Native States
THE BENGAL BOMBAY AGENCY, LTD.,
11, Bank Street,
Fort. BOMBAY.

Banish that SORE THROAT!

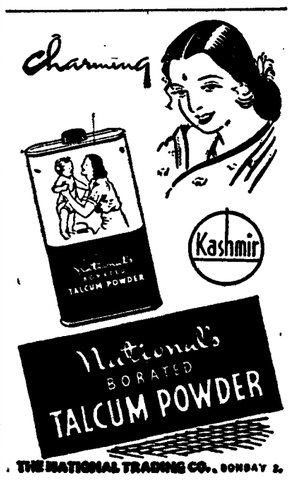
Dust is full of germs. And India is full of dust—as you well know. But there's one certain way of dealing with the problem—gargle with *Milton*. The first time you use it for a raw, thick throat you will feel relief! *Milton* breaks up the mucus in which the germs hide and thrive. The "thick" matter goes along with the germs. Just gargle or rinse the mouth with a solution of ½-teaspoonful of *Milton* (*not* more) to a tumblerful of cold or tepid water. And for "gritty" eyes (also caused by dust) bathe in a very weak solution—*not* more than 5 to 10 drops of *Milton* in a ½-tumblerful of cold water. And, remember, when you're not using it, keep your *Milton* firmly corked.

MILTON
THE HYPOCHLORITE ANTISEPTIC

R.M.39

FREE
DIARY CALENDAR 1945

In order to popularise our Metro New Gold ornaments we have decided to give one Diary Calendar for year 1945 free. Write today for samples of ornaments and Diary Calendars
NEW GOLD SUPPLY CO.,
Halka No. 22 (B.C.)
AMRITSAR (PB).



THE NATIONAL TRADING CO., BOMBAY 2.

Of course you are! You would be a strange young man if you weren't. But what, you may ask, does a young Indian do who possesses a spirit of enterprise? The answer is simple—he joins the I.A.F. In this grand service he will find ample outlet for his youthful vigour and at the same time he will build up a background of character. Powers of leadership, discipline and initiative are essential attributes to future success. Let the I.A.F. prepare you for Post-war India.

Now is the time to think of your Post-war Career too!

* There is no doubt that the training and experience gained by an officer in the Indian Air Force will equip many men with the qualifications necessary for a successful career in civil life.
* Government has guaranteed, for the duration of the war, to keep vacant a large percentage of the posts under their control. These posts will later be filled by men who have been in the services.
* Plans are now being made whereby candidates from the services may elect for special training, at Government expense, in selected trades or professions.
* Candidates who are now at universities are entitled to valuable post-war educational concessions by means of which, they may continue their studies after the war. Actual details may be obtained from the authorities of your own university.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON and post it to your nearest G.D. (Pilots) Recruiting Officer who will send you an application form and details of terms and conditions of service for Pilots in the Indian Air Force.

Name _____
Address _____
_____
_____

HERE'S WHAT THE I.A.F. WANTS
Men who are in perfect physical condition, with normal vision and hearing and between 17½ and 28 years of age. They must be able to stand the strain of active service flying and possess a sound general education with ability to speak and write fluent English

Send your COUPON to the nearest G.D.R.O.

I. A. F. G. D (Pilots- Recruiting Officer, 24, Assaye Buildings, Colaba, Bombay.
I. A. F. G. D. (Pilots) Recruiting Officer, Assembly Rest House, Nagpur.

Tea Time—With the Sikhs

The Spartan rule of life which has inspired the great Sikh community does not prevent them from taking tea.

The Sikhs are essentially a practical people, and their customs are the result of deliberate choice, not the repetition of mere habits. When, therefore, we find tea-drinking established as a custom among the Sikhs, we conclude that they have taken to it because it suits their vigorous way of life.

They have learnt that hot tea tempers the extremes of climate, particularly in their northern home-country. Tea is usually served hot with milk and sugar and drunk from brass tumblers. It is cooling and invigorating in the summer and helps to ward off chills in the winter.

You will find Sikhs all over India; but fresh Brooke Bond teas are even more widespread, even in the remotest villages.

Brooke Bond
"Two Leaves and a Bud"

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